DIRECTIONAL ASTROLOGY OF THE HINDUS

as propounded in

VIMSHOTTARI DASA

MEENA
KANYA
TULA

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DIRECTIONAL ASTROLOGY OF THE HINDUS

This book is based on the Vimshottari Dasa which is used most by Indian astrologers for predicting future events. The applicability of the Vimshottari Dasa to the horoscope has been worked out by the author in great detail. The principles of prediction according to the Indian system have also been given.

This book is illustrated and contains a unique revolving disc calculator showing the periods of the planets according to Vimshottari Dasa.

Directional Astrology of the Hindus is really a book for the professional astrologer and advanced students of the subject. But even beginners will find in it much of value to them.

ज्यो. स्व श्री अगेन्द्र बम मल्ल
ज्यूको संकलनमा रहेका
पुस्तकहरू सार्वजनिक प्रयोगका
लागि प्रदान गरिएको छ।
श्रीमती मेदिनी मल्ल

DIRECTIONAL ASTROLOGY OF THE HINDUS

as propounded in

VIMSHOTTARI DASA

Part I : Theoretical. Part II : Practical

BY

Dr. V. G. RELE, L.M. & S., F.C.P.S.

> *"To stop short in any research that bids fair to widen the gates of Knowledge, to recoil from fear of difficulty or adverse criticism, is to bring reproach upon Science".*
>
> —Sir William Crooks

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO. PRIVATE LTD.
210, Dr. DADABHAI NAOROJI ROAD, BOMBAY 1.

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8th Reprint 1975

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PRINTED IN INDIA

Printed and published by R. J. Taraporevala for D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Private Ltd., 210 Dr. D. N. Road, Bombay 400 001, at their Electrographic Industries Division, Apte Industrial Estate, Worli, Bombay 400 018.

PREFACE

The first part of this book was published some years ago as an effort to find out the basis of Vimshottari Dasa which is mostly used by Indian Astrologers for predicting future events. The effort was well received by students of astrology and others interested in the interpretation of the Science. It was suggested by some that its applicability to the horoscope should be worked out in detail, mentioning at the same time the principles of predictions, according to the Indian System, so as to save the trouble of hunting after them in the mass of Sanskrit literature on the subject. In due deference to their wishes, I have written the second part of the book taking it for granted that the first principles of Astrology have been mastered by the reader from any Indian or European text-book. I hope this book will prove useful to the student for whom it is intended.

V. G. RELE

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AN EXPOSITION OF THE DIRECTIONAL ASTROLOGY OF THE HINDUS AS PROPOUNDED IN VIMSHOTTARI DASA

PART I

That the antiquity of Indian Astrology is as remote as the Vedas is a fact which it is difficult to disprove. It forms one of the Angas of the Atharva-Veda. The Jyotish Shastra, as mentioned in the Atharva-Veda, consists of one hundred and sixty-five verses only. In fact, the whole of the Jyotish Shastra then consisted of observing the movements of the Sun, the Moon, their passage through the constellations (Nakshatras), and assigning a certain significance to them, and was then made more applicable to a mundane Astrology than to a judicial one. It will thus be seen that the origin of the present Astrology is to be found in the Atharva-Veda-Jyotish, the probable date of which, according to Dixit and others, is 900 to 1500 B.C. No mention is made in it of the Signs of the Zodiac (Rashi). Rashis had no existence then. It must not be supposed, however, that the division of the Zodiac into twelve parts was not known to the Hindus in those times; but the twelve parts were then known by different names. The ancients wholly depended on the Nakshatras and their qualities. As time went by, owing to the invasions of the Mahomedans and the Greeks and their association with our people, their science got mixed up with ours, and the present Astrology, as it is studied and practised, is a combination of Chaldean, Grecian, and Egyptian Astrology. I am not entering here into a discussion of claiming priority of the science for the Hindus. It is proved beyond doubt by Sankar Balkrishna Dixit, in his "Bharatiya Jyotish Sastra," *i.e.*, "History of Indian Astronomy," a book written in Marathi. This claim of priority is further supported by "Sepharial" in his book, "The Science of Foreknowledge', in the chapter on Indian Astrology.

As regards Directional Astrology (that part of Astrology which predicts events promised by the horoscope of birth) of the Hindus, the Dasa Paddhati (system) is quite unique to the Hindus. This system, as mentioned in the Astrological works of the Hindus, is nowhere else to be found, not even in Chaldean, Grecian, or Egyptian literature. It is the simplest known system of directing; though Directional Astrology is known to be the most difficult to understand. One can gauge how difficult it is from the following words of that great European Astrologer, "Raphael" written in the preface to his "Guide to Astrology." He writes: "The part of Astrology which relates to the determination of future events is the most difficult, the least understood, and perhaps the most unsatisfactory, part. I may be allowed to say that the unsatisfactory condition of this part is a wise intervention of God, for, if one knew for a certainty what was going to happen at a particular time, at least half the world would be either lunatics or suicides."

There are a number of methods suggested for the art of directing, but the following are largely made use of by Indian and European Astrology:—

(1) One day for one year (Deena Varsha Paddhati);

(2) Solar Revolutions (Tajic Paddhati);

(3) Transits (Gochara Paddhati); and

(4) Planetary Periods (Dasa Paddhati).

In system No. (1), which is exclusively followed by European Astrologers, the number of days after the birth corresponds to the number of years completed; and the results are declared from the positions of planets on that day and the aspects they form between themselves and the positions of the planets at birth. For a detailed working of this method the reader is advised to consult any standard work on European Astrology.

The method of Solar Revolution is used by both, but largely by Indian and French Astrologers. In this system the return of the Sun to its radical longitude constitutes a year, and the horoscope with the time of birth is cast on that day. Here the prognostic extends to a year only.

The Transits too, like the above, are used by both Indian, as well as European, Astrologers. It is nothing but the ephemeral passage of a planet over the place of Significators in the horoscope. They are either measured from the Ascendant or from the place of the Moon. The Hindus generally measure it from the place of the Moon.

The Dasa Paddhati, or the method of Planetary Periods, is peculiar to the Hindus only. There are many kinds of Dasas. Parashara, in his book, has mentioned about 42 of them; but of these only two are in vogue, namely, Vimshottari and Ashtottari. In these Dasas each planet rules for a certain number of years, and the total number of these years of planets is 120 in Vimshottari and 108 in Ashtottari.

In Vimshottari Dasa, with which I am for the present concerned, the period of 120 years is divided into nine parts presided over by seven planets and by Rahu and Ketu, the Ascending and Descending Nodes of the Moon. They come in the following order, and their years are also given below:

(1) The Sun	.. 6 years.	(5) Jupiter	.. 16 years.
(2) The Moon	.. 10 years.	(6) Saturn	.. 19 years.
(3) Mars	.. 7 years.	(7) Mercury	.. 17 years.
(4) Rahu	.. 18 years.	(8) Ketu	.. 7 years.
(9) Venus	.. 20 years.		

The Ruler of the Dasa period at the time of birth is ascertained from the Nakshatra which the Moon occupies at that time. For a detailed working of this method any standard work of Indian Astrology may be consulted, the English rendering of which is very clearly and lucidly given by "Sepharial" in his "Manual of Astrology."

Which of these four methods is the best as regards results it is difficult to say. There are advocates of each of these methods who claim a higher percentage of true results by the method they follow.

One day for one year is considered to be the best by those who have studied Astrology by the European method. It is said to be more accurate and scientific; but they cannot assure us of a larger percentage of correct results as compared with the Dasa System of Indian Astrology. This Dasa System is upheld by all Indian writers of past centuries, and, had their experience been otherwise, they would have condemned it as "clumsy and unreliable" as some of the modern Indian Astrologers who are devoted to the European method of directing think it to be. The main argument for calling this method unreliable is that there are too many kinds of Dasas; and, if directions are made by these Dasas, different planets will rule the same period of life and the results will be conflicting. As long as we are ignorant of the basis of Dasas, we cannot condemn them as clumsy and unreliable. I may mention here that, just as the Vimshottari has trine as the base, other Dasas may have square, opposition or conjunction as their basis.

It is ignorance as to their origin that perhaps makes people sceptic in accepting this system as reliable. If that is removed, they will have very little to say against it.

It would not be out of place here to mention what others who have studied the Dasa System of Directing think about it. "Sepharial," a European

Astrologer of repute, who has tried his utmost to solve the problem of the Planetary Periods of Vimshottari Dasa, though still unsuccessful in his effort, writes in his "Manual of Astrology": "Let us grant, for the purpose of investigation that the periods of the planets are the results of experience, and that at once the intelligent Astrologer would be prepared to find that there is some underlying numerical harmony by which this apparently arbitrary division of the life period is brought into line with all we know of Astral Science; and, although we are quite prepared to find it so, at the present time we are not in a position to state that the said harmony actually exists. Experience is the great test; and, had not experience proved to us the truth of the deductions of the Hindu Astrologers, we should not deem this exposition worth writing."

It must be borne in mind that the Kala-Chakra-Dasa mentioned by Varaha-Mihira in his Brihat-Jataka is entirely different from the Vimshottari or Ashtottari Dasa of Parashara. The Kala-Chakra-Dasa is hardly studied by Indian Astrologers, evidently on account of the difficulties in its application. They, as a class, employ this exceedingly simple division of life into what is known as Udu or Nakshatra Dasas.

It is a matter of great surprise that none of the books on the Jyotish Shastra explains upon what principle the various periods are allotted to several planets; even Parashara, to whom the origin of these Dasas is attributed, is silent upon the matter.

Perhaps he thought the periods too simple to explain, or they might have an astral significance, as some of the Astrologers suggest.

When the system of Vimshottari Dasa was introduced into Astrological literature, by whom, and on what basis; why a particular order of planets is followed, why certain periods are assigned to certain planets, these are points which are surrounded with mystery and which require exposition. How far this exposition of mine is successful is for the reader to judge.

The Dasa System of Directing is based solely on Nakshatras or Asterisms. These are twenty-seven in number. The Nakshatras are counted from the beginning of a fixed Zodiac of the Hindus, *i.e.*, from the 0° of Mesha (Aries); and, as there are 360° in a Rashi-Chakra, it accommodates twelve Signs of the Zodiac each 30° apart or twenty-seven Nakshatras each 13°–20′ apart. Each Nakshatra is further subdivided into four Charanas, or parts, and each part is 3°–20′ apart. It will thus be seen that in a Rashi of 30° there are nine Charanas of Nakshatras. As there are 30° in each sign and 13°–20′ in each Nakshatra, it follows that a sign contains two and a quarter Nakshatras. To each Nakshatra is assigned a Swami or Ruler, and to each Ruler is assigned a certain period through which it rules.

The whole arrangement in a Rashi of Nakshatras and their Swamis, with their periods, can be seen from the following diagram:—

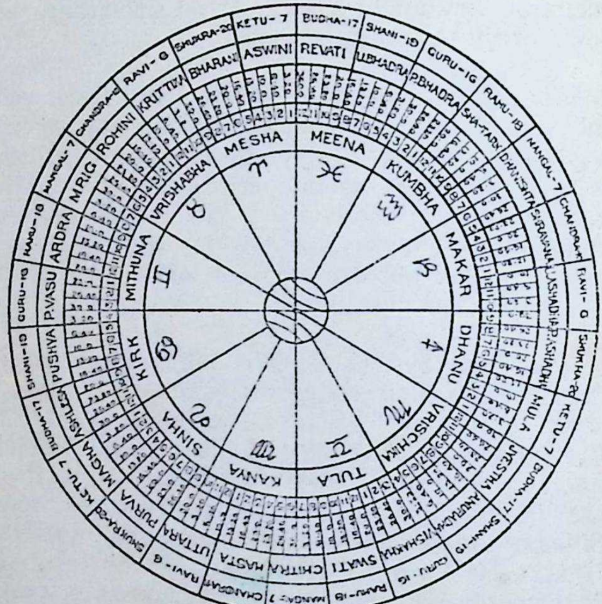

KETU-7
BUDHA-17
SHANI-19
GURU-16
RAHU-18
MANGAL-7
CHANDRA-10
RAVI-6
SHUKRA-20
ASWINI
BHARANI
KRITTIKA
ROHINI
MRIG
ARDRA
P.VASU
PUSHYA
ASHLESHA
MAGHA
PURVA
UTTARA
HASTA
CHITRA
SWATI
VISHAKHA
ANURADHA
JYESTHA
MULA
P.ASHADHA
U.ASHADHA
SRAVANA
DHANISHTA
SHA-TARK
P.BHADRA
U.BHADRA
REVATI
MESHA
VRISHABHA
MITHUNA
KIRK
SINHA
KANYA
TULA
VRISCHIKA
DHANU
MAKAR
KUMBHA
MEENA

FIG. No. 1.

The order of planets in the Dasa System under consideration is the Moon, Mars, Rahu (the Ascending Node of the Moon), Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, Ketu, (the Descending Node of the Moon), and the Sun. We are further asked to begin the order with the Sun in Krittika Nakshatra and to repeat the cycle in the same order. The planets in their heliocentric arrangement have the following order: The Sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, with its satellite the Moon, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; but the ancients, for all Astrological purposes, never believed in this order. They believed in the order of planets they saw from the surface of the earth, *i.e.*, with the earth as stationary, they observed the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Asterisms moving round her. This is called the geocentric arrangement of planets. All Astrological calculations and predictions are based on this order. The arrangement of planets in Vimshottari Dasa is neither geocentric nor heliocentric. Why is then this particular order followed? Is it that the originator of this System of Directing observed this order in the sky? If so, is it possible to have this order at any time, visible in the sky either immediately after sunset or before sunrise? I have with propriety not used the word "night" as it is impossible to see all the planets in the night as Mercury and Venus can only be seen either before sunrise or after sunset, for they are never more than 28° and 48° respectively away from the Sun.

If we take the cyclic order forward to the Sun setting in Krittika Nakshatra, the two interior planets, Mercury and Venus, are too far removed from the Sun and are placed last in the order. This is an impossibility. On the other hand, just before sunrise in Krittika the planets will be below the horizon by the axial rotation of the earth, and thus excluded from view. The order of planets forward to the Sun in Krittika is then out of consideration: We have now to see whether the order backward to the Sun in Krittika Nakshatra is possible to be seen either before sunrise or after sunset. The order backward to the Sun will read as follows: The Sun, Venus, Ketu, Mercury, Saturn, Jupiter, Rahu, Mars, and the Moon. In this order the two interior planets, Mercury and Venus, are placed nearer to the Sun, and it is possible to see all the planets on the horizon either after sunset or before sunrise. To locate the time when this observation is made we have to take into consideration the Nakshatra visible above the horizon after sunset and sunrise in Krittika. After sunset the Nakshatra visible from west to east are Krittika, Rohini, Mriga, and others, *i.e.*, Nakshatras forward to Krittika are visible, and with the backward order of planets their Lords will be those that are not assigned to them in Vimshottari Dasa, *i.e.*, the Lord of Rohini Nakshatra will be Venus, and not its assigned Lord the Moon, and so on. The observation then could not have been made at sunset. Just before sunrise in Krittika, the Nakshatras visible from east to west will be the Nakshatras backward to Krittika, *i.e.*, Bharani, Aswani, and other Nakshatras in their backward order; and then their Lords assigned under the Dasa System will be in the backward order of planets with the Sun in Krittika. This is enough proof to show that the observation must have been made just before sunrise. Another peculiarity in the order itself is the position of Rahu (Ascending Node of the Moon) and Ketu (Descending Node of the Moon) which are too near each other *i.e.*, only 40° apart, when they really ought to be 180° away from each other. If, by position of the forward order from the Sun in Krittika Nakshatra, Rahu be in the centre of Ardra Nakshatra, the actual position of Ketu will be at the beginning of Mula Nakshatra (see Fig. No. 1), which is 180° apart. In Vimshottari Dasa every tenth Nakshatra has the same Lord as that of the first, and from Mula Nakshatra the tenth Nakshatra is Aswini; its Lord therefore is Ketu. Thus it will be seen that one of the Nodes of the Moon, either Rahu or Ketu, is in the order by actual position, and the other is by assignment only. None of the books on Hindu Astrology tells us that the Sun was actually in Krittika Nakshatra. It may be that actually he was in Uttara Nakshatra or Uttara-Ashadha as they stand tenth from each other and their Lord is the Sun in the Dasa. To know this we have no clue except by making a regular search and finding out the year and the month when this backward order to the Sun was visible with the position of the Sun in any one of the three Nakshatras.

ASSIGNMENT OF RULER OR SWAMI TO THE NAKSHATRAS

It is the prevailing belief amongst Indian Astrologers that the planets as Rulers of Nakshatras are assigned to them according to the qualities common to both; but how these qualities of Nakshatras are determined we have no clue except from the deities that are assigned to them in the Vedas. Although a few of the planets agree in nature to the deity presiding over a Nakshatra, yet a good many of them do not agree in nature with the Ruler assigned to them. The presiding deity of Bharani is Yama, *i.e.,* The God of Death, but the planet ruling that Nakshatra is Venus; so also with the Aslesha Nakshatra, the presiding deity of which is the Serpent, while the Ruler assigned to it is Mercury. The ancients, who based the whole of the Jyotish Shastra on observations by the naked eye, could not have assigned these Swamis to Nakshatras on the basis mentioned in the Vedas. The originator of this Dasa System perhaps saw the planets in the order of the planets of the Vimshottari Dasa in one of the following sets of longitudes of Nakshatras arranged backwards from Krittika, Uttara-Ashadha, and Uttara-Phalguni Nakshatras:—

Set No. 1		Set No. II	
Nakshatra	*Longitude*	*Nakshatra*	*Longitude*
Krittika	40° .0′– 26°.40′	Uttara-Ashadha	280°.0′ –266°.40′
Bharani	26°.40′– 13°.20′	Purva-Shadha	266°.40′–253°.20′
Aswini	13°.20′– 0°.0′	Mula	253°.20′–240°.0′
Revati	0°.0′ –346°.40′	Jyeshtha	240°.0′ –226°.40′
Uttara-Bhadrapada	346°.40′–333°.20′	Anuradha	226°.40′–213°.20′
Purva-Bhadrapada	333°.20′–320°.0′	Vaisakha	213°.20′–200°.0′
Shata-Taraka	320°.0′ –306°.40′	Swati	200°.0′–186°.40′
Dhanishtha	306°.40′–293°.20′	Chitra	186°.40′–173°.20′
Sravana	293°.20′–280°.0′	Hasta	173°.20′–160°.0′

Set No. III

Uttara-Phalguni	160°. 0′–146°.40′	Pushya	106°.40′– 93°.20′
Purva-Phalguni	146°.40′–133°.20′	Punarvasu	93°.20′– 80°.0′
		Ardra	80°. 0′– 66°.40′
Magha	133°.20′–120°.0′	Mriga	66°.40′– 53°.20′
Aslesha	120°.0′ –106°.40′	Rohini	53°.20′– 40°.0′

To locate the day, month, and year when this order was visible in the sky in a particular set of longitudes is rather a tedious task. From the position of the Moon and the Sun one can guess the day and the month. The Moon moves one Nakshatra a day; and, as the Moon is placed 106° backwards to the Sun from the beginning of the Nakshatra of the Sun to the beginning of the Nakshatra of the Moon, it would take approximately 9 days for the Moon to go in conjunction with the Sun to form the New Moon if the Sun were stationary at the point; but in these 9 days the Sun would have advanced 9 degrees; this would require another extra day for the Moon to form a New Moon. Thus, though the Moon is placed nine Nakshatras backwards, it would take 10 days to go in conjunction with the Sun to form a New Moon or an Amavasya of a lunar month. In a lunar month there are 30 days, and minus 10 days would bring us to the 20th day of a lunar month, or the 5th Tithi of Vadi (dark half) portion of a lunar month. This would probably be the day of observation; and, if by actual position the Sun were to be in Krittika, Uttara-Phalguni, or Uttara-Áshadha Nakshatras, the lunar month of observation would be Vaisakha, Bhadrapada, or Pausha respectively.

To fix the exact year when this order was visible in the sky we shall have to take the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn with one of the Nodes of the Moon Rahu as our chronocrators. We may ignore the longitudes of Venus and Mercury as their positions are difficult to follow except in the light of the

Sun's movement, for their actual positions depend principally on the longitude of the Sun, and to a small extent on their mean longitude. The exact year can be found by the help of the book, "An Indian Ephemeris," Volume 1, by L. D. Swami Kannu Pillai, taking a fixed year of 1 B.C. or A.D. 0 for investigating purposes (table V A, page 361) at a time when the mean longitude of the Sun was either according to Vimshottari Dasa 27°, or 30 days after the commencement of the Indian solar year, when the Sun was in Krittika Nakshatra; or 148°, or 153 days after the commencement of the Indian solar year, when the Sun was in Uttara-Phalguni Nakshatra; or 267°, or 273 days after the commencement of the Indian solar year, when the Sun was in Uttara-Ashadha Nakshatra, and making a regular search by the help of table V A, page 362, for finding out the required siderial longitudes of planets by the addition of the yearly increase of the mean longitudes of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn to the longitudes of these planets from 1 B.C. onward at the required number of days.

After a careful search of over a thousand years from 1 B.C. or A.D. 0 I find that there is no satisfying year when the planets were in the required set of longitudes with the Sun in Krittika or Uttara-Ashadha Nakshatra; but in the year A.D. 649, at the required number of 153 days from the commencement of the Indian solar year, when the Sun entered Uttara-Phalguni Nakshatra till his departure from the Nakshatra after 13 or 14 days, the geocentric places of planets, with the help of the key provided for that year in table V A, was what we are searching for; that is, the planets were in their respective Nakshatras in their backward order with the Sun in Uttara-Phalguni. The solar year A.D. 649 commenced on the 19th March, and the 153rd day from that date would fall on the 20th August, when the Sun entered Uttara-Phalguni Nakshatra. He left it on the 3rd September, that is, 14 days after, and during that period of 14 days the geocentric places of planets at mean Lanka sunrise were as follows:—

Planets	*20th August*	*25th August*	*30th August*	*2nd September*
Mars	43.1	45.6	47.9	49.0
Jupiter	82.8	83.0	84.8	85.3
Saturn	92.3	93.0	93.5	93.7
Mercury	138.4	134.1	136.7	138.0
Venus	132.3	138.8	144.3	148.8
Rahu	320.1	319.9	319.6	319.4

It will be seen from the above table that, up to 30th August, of the three major planets, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, only two planets, Jupiter and Saturn, were in their respective longitudes, but on the 2nd September, with an appreciable correction of Surya-Sidhanta (Indian Ephemeris, page 121) of + 2.8° for Mars,—4° for Venus, and practically no correction in the case of Jupiter and Saturn, the planets Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Venus were in their respective longitudes. Mercury was not in its assigned place, but was near to it without the correction of Surya-Sidhanta.

Rahu was in Shata-Taraka Nakshatra by actual position; and, as the tenth Nakshatra from Shata-

Taraka is Ardra, which has the same Lord as that of Shata-Taraka, Rahu is placed in the order in Ardra Nakshatra by assignment only. From the middle of the Shata-Taraka Nakshatra 180° away is the beginning of Magha Nakshatra; and, as Rahu, one of the Moon's Nodes, was in Shata-Taraka, the opposite Node of the Moon Ketu will be in Magha Nakshatra by actual position (see page 18).

The exact Hindu date of these observations will be 20th Tithi, *i.e.*, 5 Tithis after Paurnima, *i.e.*, Panchami of the dark half of the lunar month of Bhadrapada Sake 572.

The mean longitude of the Sun on the 2nd September, *i.e.*, 166 days from the commencement of the solar year (19th March, A.D. 649), was 159°.31 by table IV C.

It is really the longitude of the Moon that will fix the exact date when these observations were made; for, as the Moon moves 12° a day, a day forward or a day backward will make a difference of 12° in the longitude of the Moon. The longitude of the Moon can be found by means of a Tithi. A Tithi is nothing but the difference of 12° in the longitude of the Moon and the longitude of the Sun. The Moon's longitude is found by multiplying the number of Tithis by 12° and adding the longitude of the Sun on the required day.

The exact Tithi when the Sun's longitude was 159°.31 can be found by the shortest method suggested to the eye by means of table II.

We find according to table II that Bhadrapada New Moon (*i.e.*, really the New Moon of Shravan, for the sake of convenience of calculations it is called Bhadrapada New Moon) falls on 13.65 August on Thursday, *i.e.*, 5th weekday Sake 572, and the 2nd September will be on the 20th Tithi or day of Bhadrapada on 5+20=25th weekday. We find from the following calculations that the 20th Tithi corresponds exactly with 159°.31 or 166 solar days (see page 19).

The longitude of the Sun for 166.31 days will be 161°.64-2°.16=159°.48.

The Moon's longitude then will be 20×12°+159°.48=399°.48, *i.e.*, 399°.48-360°.=39°48, or very nearly 40°; and this is the longitude assigned to the Moon in the Dasa under consideration. The following table will show the longitudes of planets with corrections of the Surya-Sidhanta on the 2nd September, A.D. 649, as well as the longitudes that are assigned to them in their backward order from the Sun in Uttara-Phalguni:—

	Position of Planets on 2nd September A.D. 649 with Correction of Surya-Sidhanta	*Position of Plancts Assigned in Vimshottari Dasa*
1. Sun	159°.48	146°.40 to 160°.
2. Moon	39°.48	40°. „ 53°.20
3. Mars	48°.40+ 2°.8	53°.20 „ 66°.40
4. Jupiter	85°.30— 1°.0	80°. „ 93°.20
5. Saturn	93°.70+ 2°0.	93°.20 „ 106°.40
6. Mercury	138°.0 +18°.0	106°.40 „ 120°.
7. Venus	148°.80— 4°.0	133°.20 „ 144°.40
8. Rahu	319°.4 (Actual)	66°.40 „ 80°. (By assignment)
9. Ketu	133°.20	133°.20 „ 120°.

Process Showing How the Positions of Planets are Arrived At on 2nd September, A.D. 649.

	Mars.	*Jupiter.*	*Saturn.*
Mean long. on 166th day of 1 B.C., Table V. A.	341	177	76
Actual geocentric places we are in search of ..	53 to 67	80 to 93	93 to 106
Corresponding mean positions for above by eye, Table IV	5 to 15	64 to 77	83 to 96
Wanted increase to the mean longitude of 166th solar day of 1 B.C.	+24 to 34	+247 to 260	+7 to 10
By a search in Table V. A we come to year A. D. 649 when the mean longitude is very nearly the increase sought for	22	256	10

	Mars.	*Jupiter.*	*Saturn.*	*Mercury.*	*Venus.*
In the year A. D. 649 on 166th solar day the longitude of planets is the same as it was in A. D. years mentioned below the planets ..	1738	1859	1798	1714	1832
The solar year commences on 19th March and the 166th day falls on 2nd September, when the positions of planets in the years mentioned below the planets is as follows Table V B ..	48.4	85	94	137	147
Surya-Sidhanta corrections for the positions above ..	+2	−1	+2	+18	−4
Positions of planets according to Surya-Sidhanta on 2nd September, A. D. 649, was as follows ..	50.4	84	96	155	143
Position of Rahu on A. D. 600, Table IV K ..	..	..	..	..	196.75
Deduct mean motion of Rahu for 49 years and 166 days	..	..	..	..	−237.18
The actual position of Rahu	..	..	..	..	319.58

Longitude of Moon=20 Tithis×12°+159.48 Longitude of the Sun on the required day=39.48

Process to Show the Corresponding Hindu Year, Month, and Tithi Equivalent to 2nd September, A.D. 649.

	(5) August	New Moon in Solar Year	Moon's Anomaly
Table II New Moon Tithi Bhadrapada AD. 649-50.	13.65	649.59 Tab. II 28.62	Anomaly of 1st Moon in Solar Year 14.52
Eye-Table (D) Add For 20 Tithis	+19.69	Eye Table Y for Bhadrapada 20 Tithis 137.81	,, ,, ,, 0.04
		166.43	
	(25) August 33.34 −31	Eye Table H Sun's Equation for Anomaly of 166.43 Days −.18	→ → −.18
			14.38
	(25) Sept. 2.34	Moon's Equation for Anomaly of 14.38 Days +0.6	
	− .12	→ → −.12	166.43−.12=166.31 166.31× 19.90 (Commencement of Sol. Year from 1st Mar.) =186.21 days from 1st March 186.21−185 days from 1st March =Sept. 1×1.21 =2.21 Sept., A.D. 649-59
	(25) Sept. 2.22		
25 Weekdays+7 leaves a remainder 4 and from Sunday, the 4th weekday is Wednesday, September 2.22.			For the weekday we have 2nd September and by Eye Table J 0+5+4+2+11+7=4 remainder, i.e., weekday Wednesday.

The exact Hindu date of these observations on the 2nd September, A.D. 649, will correspond with Wednesday Bhadrapada Vadi Panchami Sake 572.

It will thus be seen that the assignment of Swamis to Nakshatras are not by their having qualities common to Nakshatras, but by actual position only.

Parashara, in his book, mentions many kinds of Dasas, but he, in his "Laghu Parashari" (a small treatise written exclusively for gauging the strength of the planets in horoscope to predict events by Vimshottari Dasa), says that Vimshottari Dasa alone should be made use of in the art of directing; but no reason is assigned for this selection. Probably the originators of other Dasas were other contemporary authors and Vimshottari Dasa was of his own creation.

If Parashara be the originator of this Dasa System, we can also very nearly fix his period in the 7th century. But then the Parashara who wrote his Hora-Shastra cannot be the same Parashara who wrote his Samhita and is mentioned by Varaha-Mihira in his Pancha-Sidhantika. The period of Varaha-Mihira is located to be somewhere in the 5th century. Then the Parashara of Samhita must have lived some years before Varaha-Mihira. The Kala-Chakra-Dasa of Varaha-Mihira is entirely different from the Vimshottari or Ashtottari Dasas, and is quoted by Parashara in his book. Had Varaha-Mihira lived after Parashara of Hora-Shastra, he would have made mention of the Dasa of Parashara when he does not hesitate to make mention of opinions of other authors on certain points.

ASSIGNMENT OF PERIODS TO THE PLANETS

Before we proceed with the way of finding out the years that are assigned to the different planets we must get aquainted with the different aspects that are given to Nakshatras in the Atharva-Veda Jyotisha. If we divide the whole circle of 360° into three divisions, we get a division of 120°. We shall take up for the sake of convenience the fixed Zodiac of Hindus for consideration; the first division of 120° commences with Asvini, the second with Magha, and the third with Mula. The beginning of each division is a Janma Nakshatra, *i.e.*, the Nakshatra in which the Moon is found at the time of birth. We shall suppose that the Moon is either in Asvini, Magha, or Mula Nakshatra. The second Nakshatra from the Janma Nakshatra is Sampat, the third is Vipat, the fourth Kshemya, the fifth Pratwara, the sixth Sadhaka, the seventh Naidhana, the eighth Maitra, and the ninth Parama-Maitra; thus the cycle repeats itself with the remaining two divisions of 120° each; but, when the whole life-cycle of 120° is spread over 360°, twenty-seven Nakshatras are to be included in it; then the tenth and nineteenth Nakshatras are Karma and Adhana respectively, *i.e.*, the place of Janma Nakshatra at the beginning of the two remaining cycles are occupied by them. The whole arrangement could be tabulated in the following manner, and their diagrammatic arrangement could be seen from the figure given below:—

1 Janma Nakshatra	10 Karma	19 Adhan
2	11	20 Sampat
3	12	21 Vipat
4	13	22 Kshemya
5	14	3 Pratwara
6	15	4 Sadhaka
7	16	5 Naidhana
8	17	6 Maitra
9	18	7 Parama-Maitra

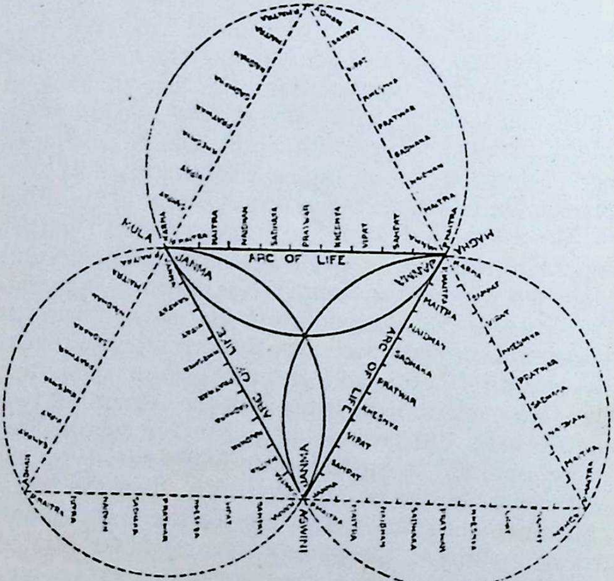

MULA
MAGHA
ARC OF LIFE
ARC OF LIFE
ARC OF LIFE
JANMA
JANMA
JANMA
KARMA
MAITRA
NAIDHAN
SADHAKA
PRATWAR
KHESHYA
VIPAT
SAMPAT
ADHAN

FIG No. 2.

The meaning of the aspects of a Nakshatra is self-explanatory. Janma means birth. It may show danger to the body according to the quality of the planet which is there at the time of birth. Sampat means wealth or prosperity and it is good; Vipat means loss or accident and it is bad; Kshemya means happiness and prosperity and it is good; Pratwara means loss in business or obstacle and therefore it is bad; Sadhaka indicates steady work and its accomplishment and it is good; Naidhana means death and so it is bad; Maitra and Parama-Maitra indicate friendship and great friendship and therefore they are good.

From these aspects of Nakshatras one thing becomes clear: that, when we talk of a planet in Janma Nakshatra, we can as well say that it is in a Nakshatra, of which the Moon is the lord; when in Sampat, we can say that it is in a Nakshatra of which Mars is the lord, and so on. Thus the aspects are given in accordance with the qualities of planets in the order of Vimshottari Dasa. If this order of planets is made applicable to nine divisions of a Nakshatra in a Rashi, we find that the first ninth division is of the Moon, the second of Mars, the third of Rahu, the fourth of Jupiter, the fifth of Saturn, the sixth of Mercury, the seventh of Ketu, the eighth of Venus, and the ninth of the Sun. Thus each ninth division is ruled by a planet, and not, as in the usual way, by the nine Signs of the Zodiac (Rashi) and their lords. Thus in the Mesha, Sinha, and Dhanu Rashis the first nine Signs of the Zodiac and their lords are the rulers of Navamansha; the tenth and the eleventh signs have no place in them; *i.e.,* Saturn, Rahu, and Ketu cannot have rulership over any of the nine divisions of these Rashis. In the Navamansha of signs Mithuna, Tula, and Kumbha, two important planets Ravi and Chandra, Rahu, and Ketu, have no rulership; while in the remaining six all the planets have rulership on their Navamansha; but the order of the lords of Navamansha is not the same as in Vimshottari Dasa. Why certain planets should not have rulership over the Navamansha of certain Rashis is difficult to comprehend.

Though the trine mentioned in the Atharva-Veda Jyotish is taken as the base of Vimshottari Dasa, the assignment of Swamis to the Nakshatras is not mentioned in it. This assignment is of later origin; with the help of the aspects of Nakshatras, the immediate future can be foretold; but, when the Rashi-Kundali (horoscope) of twelve houses came into existence in the place of Nakshatra Kundali of nine houses, the simple aspects of Nakshatras were found insufficient in predicting all the future things associated with the twelve houses of a horoscope. To overcome this difficulty it was an ingenious device of the originator of Dasa to associate these aspects of the Nakshatras, or the Nakshatras themselves, with planets by assigning them as rulers of Nakshatras. These rulers, in turn, are the rulers of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac or twelve houses of horoscope, and by allotting certain periods to them the future is predicted. At present the only vestige of these aspects is found in Vimshottari Dasa, and that too in the aspects of Janma only, because it is useful in finding out at birth the ruling Nakshatra, its lord, and its period; and another use that was made of the Janma aspect by the originator is for fixing the periods of planets and Rahu and Ketu. The aspects of planets through Nakshatras are discontinued because it forms in a Kundali eighty-one such aspects; each Nakshatra forms nine aspects, and nine such Nakshatras form the large number of eighty-one aspects. This is due to the continuity of the Nakshatra aspect. The process of finding these aspects is rather tedious, but very simple—the tedious part of the process is saved by our preparing the Nakshatra Aspectarian called the "Nakshatra Dhrishti Chakra," by Dr. V. G. Rele and Mr. K. V. Khare; with the help of this Chakra all the Nakshatra aspects can be seen within a few minutes; and it is our experience that with the help of the Nakshatra aspects, the results of Vimshottari Dasa come out more true than with the help of those aspects that are usually counted from sign to sign in a horoscope.

Having thus explained that the trine is the base used in the calculations of Vimshottari Dasa, that each trine begins with a Janma Nakshatra, and that a certain order was once visible in the sky, *it is reasonable to suppose that the originator of this Dasa system, instead of observing the movements of planets and measuring the years that they take to be seen in the same place and in the same Nakshatra, found it more easy and possible during the lifetime of an individual to observe the time* *that a planet takes to move from one Janma Nakshatra to another, i.e.,* 120° *to* 133°-20′ *degrees from its original place. If we take all planets to be at the beginning in the Aswini Nakshatra, at the end of the period assigned to the planets they will be seen either in the Magha or Mula Nakshatra, the only condition being that the planets must be visible in the sky in a Janma Nakshatra in trine to, or in conjunction with, its original Janma Nakshatra.* A Nakshatra is of 13°-20′, and we cannot say a planet is in a Janma Nakshatra, or as a matter of fact, in any Nakshatra, unless it is seen in conjunction with the Yogatara (Junction Star) of that Nakshatra. The beginning of the Aswini Nakshatra is marked by the Yogatara of the Revati Nakshatra; and its longitude, according to different Sidhantakars, varies between 359° to 0°; but the longitude of the Yogatara of the Aswini Nakshatra is between 10°-26′ to 11° and that of the Magha and Mula Nakshatras 126° to 129° and 240° to 243° respectively. In fact, the originator of Vimshottari Dasa has given an orb of 13°-20′ to a trine or a Janma aspect.

Before we proceed further to learn whether the planetary periods are fixed on this basis we must assume that all planets were in mean conjunction at the beginning of the Janma Aswini Nakshatra; and that the whole of the Rashi Chakra, when viewed in the night, appears to move from east to west, and the planets from west to east, *i.e.*, that the Rashi Chakra appears to move in a contrary direction to that of the planets, and that the whole of the Chakra moves one sign, *i.e.*, 30 degrees, towards the east in one year. Another important matter to which attention must be paid in finding out the years assigned to planets is the visibility and the invisibility of the planets above or below the horizon. Apart from the daily rise and set of planets caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis, when the planets are near the Sun, though above the horizon at sunset or sunrise, they are not sometimes visible to the naked eye. They are visible only when there is a definite distance between the Sun and the planets. The degrees of visibility and invisibility, as given in the Surya-Sidhanta, are as follows:—

The Moon.	Mars.	Mercury.	Jupiter.	Venus.	Saturn.
12°	17°	13°	11°	9°	15°

The planet which is invisible is supposed to be powerless in its action in Hindu Astrology.

Further, it must be borne in mind that the Hindus, for purposes other than religious, calculate their year on the basis of a civil day which is of 60 Ghatikas (Savan day); each Ghatika is 24 minutes of English time; and a day is calculated not from midnight to midnight, as in English time, but from sunrise to sunrise; 30 such days make one month, and 360 days make a year, in the Hindu calendar; so, while taking out the actual geocentric places of planets, we have to calculate them for the 360th day, *i.e.*, one civil, or Savan, year.

The positions of the three superior planets, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, which are dependent on their own mean motion for their actual geocentric places, are shown relative to the position of 0° of Aswini for every 360th day, while the actual geocentric places of the remaining planets and Rahu and Ketu, which are dependent on the mean motion of the Sun, are shown relative to the position of the Sun in 0° of Aswini Nakshatra for every 360th day.

How far these conditions are fulfilled we shall know from the geocentric places of planets in successive years from 0° of Aswini where all of them are supposed to be in mean conjunction at the beginning of the Indian sidereal year. The position of the planets and Rahu and Ketu are taken from the book, "An Indian Ephemeris," volume 1, part I, by Swami Kannu Pillai, by making a search in table V B and finding out the year when the geocentric place of the planet was either 0°, or very nearly 0°; and then writing down their positions at successive years after making the necessary corrections. The years chosen are 1774 for Jupiter, 1733 for Saturn, 1729 for Mars, 1965 for Venus, and 1932 for Mercury.

Years	Sun.	Moon.	Mars.	Rahu.	Jupiter.	Sat.	Mercury.	Ketu.	Venus.
1	30	132.4	174.9	19	26.6	10	333	19	307.9
2	60	264.6	8.6	38.4	53.5	22.6	328	38.4	30.0
3	90	36.9	223.7	55.8	83.0	34.8	33.8	53.8	335.3
4	120	169.2	166	77.1	115.9	47.6	353	77.1	356.3
5	150	301.5	247.0	96.5	150.7	61.0	6.0	96.1	12.8
6	180	73.8	25.8	115.9	184.9	75.0	10.9	115.9	318.6
7	—	206.1	260.4	135.3	216.6	89.5	350.5	135.3	40.0
8	—	338.4	—	154.6	245.1	104.6	327.6	—	354.3
9	—	110.7	—	173.9	272.4	119.9	331.2	—	307.9
10	—	242.9	—	193.3	296.8	134.6	344.4	—	30.5

Years	Sun.	Moon.	Mars.	Rahu.	Jupiter.	Sat.	Mercury.	Ketu.	Venus.
11	—	—	—	212.7	322.8	149.	359.0	—	335.9
12	—	—	—	232.0	349.8	162.5	10.2	—	352.4
13	—	—	—	251.4	19.8	175.	6.0	—	14.
14	—	—	—	270.9	53.8	187.2	337.1	—	319.5
15	—	—	—	290.1	91.2	198.3	317.0	—	40.7
16	—	—	—	309.5	128.0	208.7	336.3	—	355.0
17	—	—	—	328.8	—	218.	350.6	—	307.9
18	—	—	—	348.1	—	228.4	—	—	31.0
19	—	—	—	—	—	238.0	—	—	336.5
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348.4

In order to better understand the years that are assigned to planets in Vimshottari Dasa, I have endeavoured to put the geocentric places of planets in a circle (see chart No. 3 at the end of this part). The circle is divided into 108 parts, showing Charanas or divisions of 27 Nakshatras, each division being 3°-20′. The figures adjoining the signs of the planets show the year that the planet takes to occupy that particular position in the sky. The position of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are shown relative to the position of the 0° of Mesha or 0° of the Aświni Nakshatra in successive years as the sidereal year commences from that point. The positions of Rahu and Ketu are shown in the same way, but in an opposite direction to that of the planets. The actual positions of two interior planets, Venus and Mercury, depend principally on the longitude of the Sun; and, when viewed from the Earth, they oscillate backwards and forwards in respect of the Sun's place and appear to move in the same direction as that of the Zodiac; their motion therefore is shown in the chart as going with the Sun.

The dark oblongs on the chart show the positions of the Yogataras of the different Nakshatras according to Surya-Sidhanta. The small semi-circles and the figures above it show the position occupied by the earth in the Zodiac at the end of the respective years mentioned above the semi-circles.

If we now refer to the chart, we will find that the Sun in Aswini Nakshatra will be below the horizon till the beginning of the sixth year; and it is only at the end of the sixth year that the Sun will be seen again in Aswini on the western horizon.

As regards the Moon, taking her synodical motion into consideration, we find that in none of the years before the tenth does it appear in conjunction with, or in trine to, its original Nakshatra. It is only at the end of the tenth year that it comes in trine in Mula Nakshatra to its original Janma Nakshatra.

Mars, in the chart, is not seen in Janma Nakshatra at the beginning of any year. It comes in Mula Nakshatra in a visible trine to its original Nakshatra after 6 years and 350 days, which is very nearly 7 years. The difference of ten days, when spread over 120 years of the cycle of Vimshottari Dasa, gives us a difference of 2 hours per year, or 5 minutes per month. The originator of Dasa, instead of assigning the full years and odd number of days, thought it better perhaps to assign a complete number of years as it would be easier for the calculations of sub-periods and inter-periods of planets without causing any material difference in time in the actual causation of an event. It is possible, in the case of Mars, being a fast-moving planet, to come in trine to its original Nakshatra before the assigned period of seven years; but then the trine would not be visible in the sky.

Jupiter having nearly the same motion as that of a Rashi Chakra a year, it can only come in trine, in or conjunction with, original Nakshatra at the end of the fourth, eighth, twelfth, and sixteenth years; but we find that at the end of the fourth year its actual geocentric place to form a trine is short by nearly 5 degrees. At the end of the eighth year it comes in Janma Mula Nakshatra, where it is mainly retrograde, and is ahead of the trine by nearly 5 degrees and too near the horizon to be visible. At the end of the twelfth year it is too near the Sun in Aswini to be visible. It is only at the end of the sixteenth year that it comes nearly in trine to, or in conjunction with, the Yogatara of Magha Nakshatra and is perhaps visible just above the horizon.

Saturn comes to Mula Nakshatra in trine to its original Aswini Nakshatra at the end of the nineteenth year, where it is retrograde and direct for a full year.

The two interior planets, Venus and Mercury moving in the vicinity of the Sun, can only be seen in the same Janma Nakshatra which they originally occupied at the end of the period assigned to them. To understand the years that are assigned to Venus and Mercury we have to take into consideration the limit of visibility of these planets. The highest and the lowest limit of visibility above the horizon, in the case of Venus, is 48° to 10° respectively, and, in the case of Mercury, it is 28° to 13° respectively. We find that Venus can only be seen in the same Janma Nakshatra either at the end of seven and nineteen, or eight and twenty, or eleven and twenty-three years, as the evening star after sunset, and at the end of one and thirteen, or two and fourteen or five and seventeen years as the morning star before sunrise; because Aswini Nakshatra in these years is seen above the horizon before or after sunset or sunrise, and is visible within the range of visibility of Venus; the same argument holds good in the case of Mercury. In none of these years, except at the end of the twentieth year, is Venus seen just touching the last Charan of her Janma Nakshatra; and it takes about 45 days longer to arrive at the beginning of Janma Nakshatra. Owing to the irregular motion of Venus, this period of 45 days, is not constant; it varies from 35 to 55 days either plus or minus, in twenty years. As in the case of Mars, this difference is spread over 120 years, and is not of much account. So also can Mercury be seen in the same Janma Nakshatra at the end of eleven and thirteen, or seven and nineteen, years at sunset, and at five and seventeen, or one and thirteen, years at sunrise. At the end of the seventh year it just touches the last Charan of Aswini Nakshatra, but it is too near the horizon to be seen. It is only at the end of the seventeenth year that it is so far removed from the horizon as to be seen just touching the beginning of its original Janma Nakshatra.

Rahu, the Ascending Node of the Moon, is seen going with the same Janma Nakshatra at the end of the eighteenth year.

Ketu, the Descending Node of the Moon, is shown 180° opposite Rahu, and is seen at the end of seven years in trine with its original Janma Nakshatra, Chitra.

It will thus be seen that all the planets are seen at the end of their periods either at the beginning, middle, or end of the second or third Janma Nakshatra, *i.e.*, the planets are within the orb 13°.20 that is assigned to the trine.

After having fixed the principal (Maha Dasa) periods of planets by observations, the periods of sub-period (Antar Dasa) planets in a Maha Dasa period can be measured by taking into consideration their monthly motion, and marking the time which the sub-period planet takes to come into conjunction with, or in trine to, the Nakshatras of the Maha Dasa period planets; but this will be a lengthy and tedious process; to avoid all this, the sub-periods of planets are measured by calculations. The duration of sub-periods of planets varies in different principal periods. In each principal period the duration of the sub-period of any planet is proportional to the principal period of the planet. The first sub-period is always that of a planet which is the Lord of the principal period; the succeeding sub-periods will be those of planets following it in the order of the Vimshottari Dasa; for example, in the principal period of Venus, the first sub-period will be that of Venus; then will follow the sub-periods of the Sun, Moon, Mars, Rahu, and others. It is, as it were, directing the principal period planet from its original Nakshatra to its next Janma Nakshatra, *i.e.*, the 10th Nakshatra; and, in so doing, it has to be carried over other Nakshatras, their Lords and periods; and, while on its way, it is made to pick up a certain period from each so as to form under it the sub-periods of planets over which it passes. The inter-periods (Vidashas) of planets can also be explained in the same way, but here, in calculations, the sub-period of a planet under which the inter-period is to be calculated is taken into consideration.

CAN A VIMSHOTTARI DASA BE MADE APPLICABLE TO A SAYANA (EUROPEAN) HOROSCOPE?

Knowing that the Vimshottari Dasa is based on a definite principle, the question arises: Can these periods be made applicable to a Sayana horoscope, *i.e.*, a horoscope based on a movable Zodiac, due to the precession of the Equinoxes? These observations of assignment of Lords to the Nakshatras and their periods were begun, according to my investigations, in the year A.D. 649, when 0° (of Mesha Aries), *i.e.*, the meeting-point of the Equator and the Ecliptic, very nearly coincided with Aswini Nakshatra. If we take A.D. 532 (Pillai) as the date of adoption of the fixed Zodiac by the Hindus, by the precession of the Equinoxes, at the rate of 1° for every 71 years, in the year A.D. 649 the meeting-point of the Equator and the Ecliptic was only 1°-30′ westward from the time adopted by the Hindus, a difference which is hardly perceptible. The Hindus then, by adopting a fixed Zodiac in a particular year, kept up the relations of Nakshatras fixed to the signs of the Zodiac, *i.e.*, the Rashis. Thus in a Nirayana, or Hindu horoscope, the positions of planets in a Rashi correspond, or are near, to a particular group of Nakshatras.

In a Sayana horoscope, which is based on a movable Zodiac, the relations of Nakshatras to the Signs of the Zodiac are constantly changing. In fact, at the present time 0° of the Zodiac is in Uttara-Bhadrapada Nakshatra, whose assigned Lord in Vimshottari Dasa is Saturn; after the lapse of certain years 0° of the Zodiac will fall in Purva-Bhadrapada, and its assigned Lord is Jupiter. This discrepancy arises owing to the assignment of Swamis to the Nakshatras at the time when 0° of the movable Zodiac coincided with Aswini Nakshatra. If we for a time omit the considerations of the Nakshatras in Vimshottari Dasa and make the order of planets applicable to each Nakshatra division of 13°.20′, we find that the first Nakshatra division beginning from 0° of Mesha is assigned to Ketu, the second to Venus, the third to the Sun, and so on. If this order of planets were applicable to each Nakshatra division when 0° of the Zodiac coincides with 0° of the Equator not in Aswini Nakshatra, but in some other Nakshatra, the apparent discrepancy in the application of Vimshottari Dasa to the Sayana horoscope would then be overcome by assigning the Lordship of Ketu to that Nakshatra in which the meeting-point of the Equator and the Ecliptic falls. In a Nakshatra division 13°.20′, the first point of the movable Zodiac, will remain for nearly 946 years (13°.20′× 71 years), and at the end of every 946 years the Lordship of a Nakshatra in a Sayana horoscope will have to be changed. As regards the period of planets, they will remain the same, whether made applicable to the Sayana or Nirayana horoscope, as they are calculated for a trine, as explained before. Some of the Indian Astrologers who cast horoscopes according to the European method make use of this Dasa Paddhati for directions, keeping the same Lords to the Nakshatras that were assigned to them in the year A.D. 649, and call them the Sayana Dasa, as opposed to the Nirayana Dasa; from what I have said this is wrong in principle. To make use of this Dasa one must either convert a Sayana horoscope into a Nirayana one by deducting the Ayanamsha of birth or change the Swamis of a Nakshatra in such a way as suggested previously.

I have in this exposition of Vimshottari Dasa tried to explain as best as I can how the periods and Swamis came to be assigned to the planets, and why a certain order was followed. Perhaps there may be some other and better way of explaining the mystery of Vimshottari Dasa. If this exposition of mine incites some one to provide a better exposition, he will be providing the scientific basis of the Directional Astrology of the Hindus. The information contained in the old manuscripts of Astrology is the result of experience and investigations conducted by experts for centuries and handed down intact to the Astrologers of the present day. Unless and until the information given to us is proved to be unscientific and baseless, nobody has a right to question the correctness of these statements, although it is true that they are not expressed in terms which modern Astrologers find convenient to express them.

From this it must not be presumed that I am an advocate of this or any other system of directing. Choose the system which you think best, and stick to it.

APPENDIX A

Indian Names of Planets, with Their English Equivalents and Symbols

Surya, or Ravi	☉	The Sun
Chandra, Indu	☽	The Moon
Budha	☿	Mercury
Shukra	♀	Venus
Mangal, Bhouma	♂	Mars
Guru, Brihaspati	♃	Jupiter
Shani, Manda	♄	Saturn
Rahu	☊	Dragon's Head
Ketu	☋	Dragon's Tail

Indian Names of Zodiacal Signs, with Their English Equivalents and Symbols

Mesha	♈	Aries
Vrishabha	♉	Taurus
Mithuna	♊	Gemini
Kirka	♋	Cancer
Simha	♌	Leo
Kanya	♍	Virgo
Tula	♎	Libra
Vrischika	♏	Scorpio
Dhanu	♐	Sagittarius
Makar	♑	Capricorn
Kumbha	♒	Aquarius
Meena	♓	Pisces

APPENDIX B

Names of Nakshatras, their English Equivalents, their Presiding Deities, as Mentioned in Vedas, with their Longitudes and Positions of Junction Stars According to Surya-Sidhanta.

Nakshatra	English Names.	Deities Presiding.	Divisional Longitude.	Position of Junction Stars.
Aswini	Beta Arietis	Aswina	13°.20′	10°.26′
Bharani	35 Arietis	Yama	26°.40′	23°.24′
Krittika	Eta Tauri	Agni	40°. 0′	36°.27′
Rohini	Aldebaran	Prajapati	53°.20′	46°.15′
Mrigashirsha	Lambda Orionis	Soma	66°.40′	58°.38′
Ardra	Alpha Orionis	Rudra	80°. 0′	63°.26′
Punarvasu	Beta Geminorum	Aditi	93°.20′	89°.42′
Pushya	Delta Cancri	Brihaspati	106°.40′	105°.10′
Ashlesha	Alpha Hydroe	Sarpa	120°. 0′	107°.20′
Magha	Regulus	Pitare	133°.20′	126°.18′
Purva-Phalguni	Delta Leonis	Bhaga	146°.40′	139°.52′
Uttara-Phalguni	Beta Leonis	Aryaman	160°. 0′	148°. 5′
Hasta	Delta Corvi	Savita	173°.20′	169°.55′
Chitra	Spica Virgins	Twasta	186°.40′	180°.18′
Svati	Arcturus	Vayu	200°. 0′	189°.12′
Visakha	Alpha Libroe	Indragna	213°.20′	207°.28′
Anuradha	Delta Scorpii	Mitra	226°.40′	219°.39′
Jyeshtha	Antares	Indra	240°. 0′	226°.13′
Mula	Lambda Scorpii	Niriti	253°.20′	239°.46′
Purva-Ashadha	Delta Sagittari	Apah	266°.40′	251°. 2′
Uttara-Ashadha	Sigma Sagittari	Vishvedeva	280°. 0′	256°.38′
Shravana	Alpha Aquiloe	Vishnu	293°.20′	278°.12′
Dhanistha	Beta Delphinum	Vasu	306°.40′	293°.50′
Shata-Taraka	Lambda Aquarius	Varuna	320°. 0′	318°. 2′
Purva-Bhadrapada	Alpha Pegasi	Ajaekapada	333°.20′	329°.56′
Uttara-Bhadrapada	Gama Pegasi	Ashirbudyna	346°.40′	350°.33′
Revati	Zeta Piscium	Pusha	360°. 0′	356°.20′

Chart Explaining Periods of Planets According to Vimshottari Dasa.

(See Fig. No. 3.)

The position of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn is shown relative to the position of 0° of Aswini for every 360th day.

The position of the planets Venus and Mercury is shown relative to the position of the Sun in 0° of Aswini for every 360th day, and the planets are shown going with the Sun.

The position of Rahu (Dragon's Head) and Ketu (Dragon's Tail) is shown as that of superior planets, but moving in opposite direction to them.

The figure adjoining the symbol of a planet shows the year the planet takes to occupy that position relative to the position of the earth in that year.

In the movable circle the figures above the semicircles representing the Earth show the yearly position of the Earth on the fixed eastern horizon.

The dark oblongs show the position of "junction stars" according to Surya-Sidhanta.

Bring the earth at the end of successive years on the fixed eastern horizon, and see whether there is any planet with corresponding years in Magha or Mula Nakshatra which is in trine with Aswini Nakshatra, where all planets are supposed to be in mean conjunction with 0° of Aswini Nakshatra. The corresponding years will be the years assigned to planets in Vimshottari Dasa. If the planet is too near the horizon or in the vicinity of the Sun, being invisible, the corresponding years are not taken into consideration. In such a position a planet is supposed to be powerless in Hindu Astrology.

The planets Venus and Mercury can only be seen in the same Nakshatra which they originally occupied as they are never far removed from the Sun.

DIRECTIONAL ASTROLOGY OF THE HINDUS

PART II

DIRECTIONAL ASTROLOGY OF THE HINDUS

PART II

METHOD OF CONVERTING A HOROSCOPE PREPARED BY THE WESTERN SYSTEM (SAYANA) INTO AN INDIAN (NIRAYANA) HOROSCOPE.

PRECESSIONAL QUANTITIES (AYANAMSHA)

Though there is very little difference between the Indian System of Astrology and the Western as regards the casting of a horoscope, yet it must be borne in mind that all Astrological observations under the former system are based upon the fixed, or natural Zodiac which has the zero point of Aries at the Equator, and not upon the Ecliptic, the movable Zodiac accepted under the Western System. In Indian usage, whether astronomical or popular, there has never been any distinction between the Signs of the Zodiac (Rashis) and the Asterisms of the Zodiac (Nakshatras), as will be explained later. In an Indian horoscope the position of a planet is located in a particular group of fixed stars, or somewhere near it; whereas, under the Western System, owing to the varying position of the Ecliptic, the planets in a horoscope bear no relation to the fixed stars.

The exact year of coincidence of the Equator and the Ecliptic, *i.e.*, of the fixed and movable

Zodiac, as well as the rate of movement of the Ecliptic, is still a matter of dispute among Indian astronomers. Without going into the controversy I have accepted the year A.D. 532 as the year of coincidence, and 58.68 seconds per annum as the rate of the movement of Ecliptic, as given by Pillai in his book, "Indian Ephemeris." The rate of the actual precession of the Ecliptic is 50.25 seconds per annum, but due to an error in the length of a sidereal year in the Hindu tables, it actually works out to be 58.68 seconds per annum, which is equivalent to 0.0163 of a degree per annum, or 1.63 degrees for every hundred years. On account of this precession of the Ecliptic the zero point of Aries of the movable Zodiac has, since then, moved westwards at the rate of 58.68 seconds per annum. This ever-increasing difference between the fixed and the movable Zodiac is called in Sanskrit "Ayanamsha." In view of the difference between the two systems, it is necessary to bring a chart prepared under the European System into conformity with the fixed Zodiac before any directions can be given. This is done by uniformly deducting the Ayanamsha at birth (after reducing them to degrees, minutes, and seconds space) from the cusps of the houses and longitudes of the planets of the Western figures of birth.

To illustrate: If we want to find the Ayanamsha of the birth-year A.D. 1900, deduct 532, being the year of coincidence of the fixed and movable Zodiac, from 1,900: 1,900–532=1,368; and remainder will be the years for which the Ayanamsha is to be calculated. For every 100 the Ayanamsha is 1.63°; therefore for 1,368 years it will be $\frac{1,368\times163}{10,000}$ =22°17′54″; and, for all practical purposes, it may be taken as 22°18′.

I have for easy reference calculated and given in the following table the Ayanamsha for every year for the first ten years and for every ten years between A.D. 1800 to 2000. By combination of these two the Ayanamsha for any given year can be easily calculated. The Ayanamsha for a particular month or day in a year may be omitted or calculated by the Rule of Three as their addition to the Ayanamsha of the year will not make any appreciable difference in the degrees and minutes:

Years.	*Deg.*	*Minutes.*	*Years.*	*Deg.*	*Minutes.*	*Years.*	*Deg.*	*Minutes.*
½	0	0.50	1800	20	39	1910	22	27
1	0	1.0	1810	20	48	1920	22	37
2	0	1.9	1820	21	00	1930	22	48
3	0	3.0	1830	21	9	1940	22	57
4	0	3.9	1840	21	19	1950	23	6
5	0	4.9	1850	21	28	1960	23	16
6	0	5.8	1860	21	38	1970	23	25
7	0	6.8	1870	21	48	1980	23	36
8	0	7.8	1880	21	58	1990	23	45
9	0	8.7	1890	22	8	2000	23	55
10	0	9.8	1900	22	18	2010	24	5

ASTERISMS (NAKSHATRAS)

The Dasa System of Directing is based on the asterisms, which are twenty-seven in number, and the extent of each is 13°-20′. Each asterism is divided into four equal parts of 3°-20′. The asterisms are linked on the circle of the natural Zodiac, and are counted from the zero point of Aries. The circle of the Zodiac also accommodates twelve signs of 30° each, and they are common to both the Western and the Indian Systems. Thus in a sign of 30° there are nine divisions of 3°-20′; that is, a sign contains two full asterisms of 13°-20′ each and a ¼th part of a third asterism. To each asterism is assigned a ruler, and to each ruler is assigned a period through which it rules. The arrangement of the asterisms in a sign, their names, order, and rulers, with their periods, can be easily seen at a glance at the chart on page 50 *infra*. The names, in full, of the 27 asterisms starting from the zero point of Aries, are as follows:—

(1) Aswini
(2) Bharani
(3) Krittika
(4) Rohini
(5) Mrigashirsha
(6) Ardra
(7) Punarvasu
(8) Pushya
(9) Ashlesha
(10) Magha
(11) Purva
(12) Uttara
(13) Hasta
(14) Chitra
(15) Svati.
(16) Visaka
(17) Anuradha
(18) Jyeshtha
(19) Mula
(20) Purva-Ashadha
(21) Uttara-Ashadha
(22) Shravana
(23) Dhanistha
(24) Shata-Taraka
(25) Purva-Bhadrapada
(26) Uttara-Bhadrapada
(27) Revati

PERIODS, SUBPERIODS, AND INTERPERIODS OF PLANETS

In counting the periods of planets the first period is always of the ruler of the asterism in which the Moon is located at the time of birth and then of the rulers of asterisms in the order following the asterisms, as given in the chart. If the Moon's location at birth is in Taurus 23°-53′, on a reference to the chart on page 50 *infra* we find that it is the fifth asterism called Mriga which commences in that sign at 23°-20′. The Moon has therefore already passed a portion of the asterism Mriga by 0°-33′ (23°-53′ minus 23°-20′), and is actually in the first part of that asterism. The ruler of the asterism is Mars, whose ruling period is seven years. We have therefore to find how much of the seven years is due to 33′ of the fifth asterism.

13°-20′ (800′) :33 :: 7 years=3 months, 13 days, 2 hours, 48 minutes. This is the expired period of Mars before the birth of the individual, and the remaining period of seven years will be the period which the individual has still to enjoy, which will be (7 years–3 months, 13 days, 2 hours, 48 minutes) 6 years, 8 months, 16 days, 21 hours, 12 minutes. With the expired portion of the period of Mars there are certain sub-periods of planets ruling under Mars which have also expired; after determining them we can locate under what sub-period of Mars birth must have taken place. The order of the sub-period planets or of the planets ruling under the sub-period planets (inter-periods) is the same

Chart Showing the Arrangement of Asterisms in a Sign, Their Names, Orders, Rulers, with Their Periods.

Planets Periods	KETU 7				VENUS 20				SUN 6				MOON 10				MARS 7				RAHU 18				JUPITER 16				SATURN 19				MERCURY 17			
Asterisms	Ashvini				Bharani				Krittika				Rohini				Mriga.				Ardra				P. Vasu				Pushya				Ashlesha			
Divisions	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Degree	3-20	6-40	10 0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0	3-20	6-40	10-Q	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0
9 Divisions of	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Signs	१ ARIES मेष									२ TAURUS वृष									३ GEMINI मिथुन									४ CANCER कर्कट								
Planets Periods	KETU 7				VENUS 20				SUN 6				MOON 10				MARS 7				RAHU 18				JUPITER 16				SATURN 19				MERCURY 17			
Asterisms	Magha				Purva				Uttara				Hasta				Chitra				Svati				Vishaka				Anuradha				Jyeshta			
Divisions	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Degree	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0
9 Divisions of	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Signs	५ LEO सिंह									६ VIRGO कन्या									७ LIBRA तुला									८ SCORPIO वृश्चिक								
Planets Periods	KETU 7				VENUS 20				SUN 6				MOON 10				MARS 7				RAHU 18				JUPITER 16				SATURN 19				MERCURY 17			
Asterisms	Mula				P. Ashadha				U. Ashadha				Shravana				Dhanistha				S. Taraka				P. Bhadra				U. Bhadra				Revati			
Divisions	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Degree	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26,40	30-0	3-20	6-40	10-0	13-20	16-40	20-0	23-20	26-40	30-0
9 Divisions of	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Signs	९ SAGITTARUS धनु									१० CAPRICORN मकर									११ AQUARIUS कुम्भ									१२. PISCES मीन								

as that of the period planets; but the first planetary period, in the case of sub-periods, will be that of the period planet, and, in the case of inter-periods under sub-periods, it will be of the sub-period planet. To make it more clear, the first sub-period under the period of Mars will always be of Mars, and then of the planets in the order following it. If the sub-period under Mars is of the Moon, then the first inter-period under the sub-period of the Moon will be of the Moon and then of the planets in the order following it. The Dasa System of Directing is like a wheel within a wheel, and these wheels are variously named in Sanskrit. The chief wheel of the period planet is called Mahadasa; the wheel within it of the sub-period planets is called Antardasa, or Bhukti; and the wheel of inter-period planets within the sub-period planet is called Vidasa or Updasa. Within the inter-period planet there are still smaller wheels of Sukshma Dasas. Thus, by division, sub-division, and minute divisions of planetary periods, one can record the actual moment of an occurrence. Though the calculation of periods of Dasa appears to be formidable, yet with the help of the tables of sub-periods and inter-periods of planets it can be easily and quickly achieved. These tables are appended at the end of this book. The usual rules for finding the sub-periods (Antardasas) and inter-periods (Vidasas) of planets are as follows:—

The planetary sub-periods under the period of the chief planet can be found by the simple Rule of

Three. The sum of the years assigned to planets is 120 years, which is considered to be the span of life in Vimshottari Dasa. To find the sub-period of a planet, multiply the years of the chief-period planet by the years of the sub-period planets in succession and divide by 120. The resulting periods will be the duration of the sub-period planets in the years of the chief-period planet. Thus the sub-period due to Mars under its own chief period will be–

$\frac{7 \times 7}{120} = \frac{49}{120}$ years $\frac{49 \times 12}{120} = \frac{49}{10}$ months=4 months, 27 days.

The sub-period due to Jupiter under the chief period of Mars will be–

$\frac{7 \times 16}{120} = \frac{14}{15}$ years $\frac{14}{15} \times \frac{12}{1} = \frac{168}{15}$ months=11 months, 6 days.

A simpler method of finding the Antardasa of a planet is as follows: Multiply the years of the chief-period planet by the years of the planet whose sub-period is required. Then multiply the last digit only (of the result) by 3; this will give the days, and keep the first one or two digits, as the case may be, as months only. Thus for Mars in Mars we have 7×7=49; multiplying the last digit by 3 we get 27 days; the first digit 4 indicates the number of months. Similarly for Jupiter in Mars we have 7×16=112; multiplying the last digit by 3 we get 6 days; the first two digits 11 indicate the number of months. To find the inter-periods due to planets under a sub-period planet take the duration, after converting it into months, of a sub-period planet as the working constant, multiply it by the years of successive planets, and divide by 120. The result will be the duration in months of the inter-period planet. The inter-period due to Mars under its own sub-period (4 months, 27 days) will be:—

$$4\frac{27}{30}=\frac{49}{10}\times\frac{7}{1}\times\frac{1}{120}=\frac{343}{1{,}200}\text{ months}=\frac{343}{1{,}200}\times\frac{30}{1}=\frac{343}{40}$$

days = 8 days, 14 hours, 48 minutes.

CASTING OF HOROSCOPE

In casting the map of the heavens at the time of birth Indian Astrologers do not make use of the Tables of Houses. The two points which are of importance to them, according to latitude, are the Zenith and the Ascendant; when these are fixed by sign and degrees by calculation, an addition of six signs to each of them gives the signs and degrees respectively of the Nadir and Descendant points. Each of the arcs between two of these points is then divided equally into three parts to form twelve houses of the chart. Numerical figures for signs are then inserted in the houses, starting from the numerical figure of the rising sign. The planets, according to their position at the time of birth, are placed in the chart irrespective of the degrees of the planets and signs. To show the relation of a planet to the signs Indian Astrologers erect side by side a second chart, which is called by them Bhava-chalita. The first chart shows the planets in their respective houses, and the second chart shows the signs influencing them. To arrive at the position of the planet and its relation to the sign the mid-point of every house is calculated even up to the space of a second; and, if a planet in a sign has more degrees than the mid-point, that planet is supposed to be in the orb of the sign following it and is transferred to the house of the sign to have its influence there. If the degrees of a planet are between the degrees of the cusp and the mid-point of a house, it is retained in the same house and in the same sign. If the degrees of a planet are less than the degrees on the cusps of a house, it is located in the sign before it. It will thus be seen that planets so placed have an orb of nearly 15°, and this latitude is allowable in Indian Astrology as every planet aspects the seventh house and the planet in it from its position in the chart.

The Bhava-chalita chart is more like a Western chart where, instead of denoting the position of a planet in the same house according to the relation of degrees to the degrees of signs on the two cusps of a house, it is lifted bodily from its position in the original chart if the planet be in the next sign in the same house. When these charts are once prepared, Indian Astrologers do not think of the degrees of planets or signs as the aspects are not formed between them. A school of Indian Astrologers believes that the planets in the Bhava-chalita chart influence the houses in which they are so placed. There is enough evidence in old literature to point out that the original chart is only to be taken into consideration when deducing future events by periods of planets. That ancient, colossal work—Brigu-Samhita—written by a sage named Brigu, makes no mention of it, and yet we can from personal experience testify to the accuracy of predictions given in it from the simple original chart of birth.

For a better appreciation of the strength of the planets in a birth chart Indian Astrologers prepare another chart from the degrees of the rising sign and of the planets. It is known as the Navamamsha chart. In the Indian System the whole circle of the Zodiac is divided into 108 divisions of 3°-20′ each called the Navamamshas, or quarter Nakshatras, or asterisms, and each division is ruled by a sign and its lord in the order of the signs in rotation, that is to say, each Sign of Zodiac accommodates nine divisions or Navamamshas. In the first sign Aries the first ninth division will be that of Aries and its ruler, the second ninth division will be that of Taurus and its ruler, and so on; the last ninth division in Aries being that of Sagittarius and its ruler. In the second sign Taurus the first ninth division will be that of Capricorn, the second will be that of Aquarius, and the third that of Pisces. When all the signs are thus exhausted, the rotation starts again with the sign Aries. In this way it will be found that, in the signs Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, the first ninth division will be that of Aries; in the signs Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn, the first ninth division will be that of Capricorn; in the signs Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius, that of Libra; and in the signs Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, that of Cancer.

The properties of the Navamamsha during which a child happens to be born are supposed to influence all its activities through life, subject to modifications according to the effects of the aspects of planets situated at different places from the Navamamsha of the rising sign. It is the pivot on which the horoscope of an individual is made to turn, and consequently to the Navamamsha chart is attached great importance in Indian Astrology.

To prepare a Navamamsha chart, find the ninth division of the rising sign of the birth chart in which the degrees of the Ascendant fall. Take the sign of that ninth division as the rising sign of the Navamamsha chart and use the successive sign as the ruler of the twelfth house of the Navamamsha chart. Next find, according to the degrees of planets, the ninth division in which the planets fall in their respective signs in the birth chart and insert the planets in the Navamamsha chart according to the signs of their Navamamshas.

Example: Suppose the sign Cancer is rising at 6°-26′ in a birth chart, *i.e.*, it is in its second ninth division, which is ruled by Leo. If a planet be 5° in Leo, then it is in the second ninth division of that sign, and is ruled by Taurus; it should be inserted in the house ruled by Taurus; thus a Navamamsha chart is prepared. (See Illustrative HOROSCOPE at the end of this work.)

If a planet is in its own or in a friendly sign or is exalted in a Navamamsha chart, it is dignified, produces favourable results, and mitigates its evil influences, shown in the birth chart by its debility in sign or location or in an unfriendly sign. The converse is also true; for, if a planet favourably placed by sign and position in the original chart be in the sign of its debility in the Navamamsha chart, the good results indicated by the birth chart are greatly affected.

SIGNIFICATION OF HOUSES AND THEIR PECULIARITIES

The arrangement of houses under both systems is the same, but the location of the first one differs. Under the Western System the first house, the east of the chart, is located on the left-hand side of the chart, while in the Indian System it is located on the top of the chart. The rising sign, signified by its numericals, put on the first house, is called the Ascendant, or Lagna in Sanskrit.

As regards the signification attached to the twelve fixed houses of a chart, they are in the main the same under both, systems. There are, however, slight differences which are pointed out below. Other significations remaining the same as under the Western System, the fourth and the tenth houses signify mother and father respectively, and not vice versa, as in European significations. The fifth house shows intellect, memory, and mind, and not the first house, which governs physical appearance only; the tenth house, and not the ninth, shows long journeys and voyages; the eleventh house shows personal gains, and not the second, which shows inheritance and accumulated wealth under our system. Besides the regular significations of the fixed houses, there are certain significations attached to houses relative to the position of the seven planets. The ninth house from the Sun signifies father, the fourth from the Moon mother; the third from Mars brother; the fourth from Mercury maternal relations; the fifth from Jupiter son; the seventh from Venus wife; and the eighth from Saturn death.

In Indian Astrology the nature of planets is greatly influenced by their location in the chart. Quadrants (Kendras), *i.e.*, the first, fourth, seventh and tenth houses; and Trines (Trikonas), *i.e.*, the fifth and ninth houses, are good positions for the planets, and increase the signification of the house owned by them through signs, though they, according to their nature, improve or destroy the signification of the houses located by them.

Malefics in houses 3, 6, 10, and 11 are powerful by position, but benefics are ordinary.

Houses 2 and 12 are indifferent, and the strength of the planets located in them is judged by the position of their lords in the nativity and the nature of the planets located in them.

The sixth, eighth, and twelfth houses, which signify respectively enemies ६, death ८ and losses १२, and expenditure and bondage, are inherently bad. They are known as the evil houses of the chart, where benefics, by increasing these significations and malefics by their evil stamp on them, lose much of their power to do good to an individual. The location of any planet in these houses is bad; Saturn and the Dragon's Head (Rahu), in the sixth house, are, however, considered to be powerful to mitigate the evil influences of that house.

The eighth and the third (eighth from the eighth) are called houses of life, while the twelfth house from these, *i.e.*, the second and the seventh from the rising sign, are called death-inflicting houses (Maraka).

PLANETS: THEIR ASPECTS AND RELATIONSHIP

The planets and their significations in Indian Astrology are the same as in European Astrology. The number of planets is also the same: but, in addition to the seven planets, the Dragon's Head (Rahu) and the Dragon's Tail (Ketu) are considered as planets under the Indian System. They have no rulership of any Zodiacal sign; though recent Indian Astrologers assign the signs Scorpio and Taurus to the Dragon's Head and Tail respectively, their respective signs of exaltation are supposed to be Sagittarius and Gemini, where they are strong to produce favourable results.

Planets, according to their nature, are divided into two groups: good and evil. The good planets, or benefics, are Jupiter, Venus, well-associated Mercury, and the full Moon; the evil planets or malefics, are the Sun, the New Moon, badly-associated Mercury, Mars, Saturn, the Dragon's Head, and the Dragon's Tail.

Among the planets themselves there exist natural sympathy and antipathy, and this relationship plays an important part in the character of the influence of a sub-period planet under the chief period. The natural relationship between planets is worked out in the Indian System from the position of the planet in its positive sign. Every planet, except the Sun and the Moon, owns two Signs of the Zodiac, positive and negative. The positive sign is called the Mooltrikona (in Sanskrit) of a planet where a planet is equal in strength to a planet in the sign of its exaltation.

१ ६ ९ ७ ११

Aries, Virgo, Sagittarius, Libra, and Aquarius are respectively the positives of their rulers, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn. Leo is both positive and negative of the Sun; while the Moon, though owning only one sign, like the Sun, yet its positive sign is Taurus.

Rulers of sign placed fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, and twelfth from the positive sign of a planet are said to be friendly to that planet; rulers of signs other than those mentioned above are either unfriendly or enemies, or indifferent or neutral. If the relations of a planet from its positive sign happened to be unfriendly to both the signs of a ruler, then he is an enemy to the ruler of the positive sign; but, if the relations happen to be friendly to one sign and unfriendly to the other, then the ruler of those signs is indifferent or neutral to the ruler of the positive sign. The following table gives the classification of the natural relations of planets among themselves:—

Planets.	*Friends.*	*Enemies.*	*Neutrals.*
Sun	Moon, Mars, Jupiter.	Saturn	Mercury, Venus
Moon	Sun, Mercury		Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus
Mars	Jupiter, Moon, Sun.	Mercury	Saturn, Venus
Mercury	Sun, Venus	Moon	Mars, Jupiter. Saturn.
Jupiter	Moon, Mars, Sun.	Mercury, Venus	Saturn.
Venus	Saturn, Mercury	Moon, Sun	Mars, Jupiter,
Saturn	Venus, Mercury	Sun, Mars, Moon	Jupiter.

From the above table it will be seen that the sympathizing planets are the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and the Moon in one group, and Saturn, Mercury, Venus, the Dragon's Head, and the Dragon's Tail in the other; and between these two groups there exists natural antipathy. The natural sympathies and antipathies among planets are greatly modified by their temporal position in the chart. The planets occupying the second, third, fourth, tenth, eleventh, or twelfth house from the significator, and those planets which are themselves good and are in the same sign as the significator, are said to be temporarily in sympathy with the significator; the remainder of the planets in other houses than those mentioned above are said to be temporarily evil to the significator. The temporal position of a planet is of great importance, for a sub-period planet, even if it be a natural enemy of the period planet, is productive of good results if it turns out to be its friend by its temporal position or is otherwise well placed in the chart by sign, location, ownership, or exaltation.

ASPECTS

The power of planets to do good or evil to an individual, according to their location, is greatly modified by the nature of the aspecting planet. All planets, under the Indian System, aspect the seventh house and the planets therein from the place of their location. This is really an opposition aspect, which is considered good or bad according to the nature of the aspecting planet; but, under the European System, it is always considered to be bad; besides a planet aspecting his own house increases the signification of that house, which may be still further increased or modified by the nature of the planet located therein. In addition to this aspect, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn have special aspects of their own which exert a more powerful influence than the seventh-house aspect. Jupiter aspects the fifth and ninth houses from its location. These are trine aspects.

Saturn aspects the third and tenth houses. The third-house aspect of Saturn is a sextile aspect which, according to the Western System, is good; but, under the Indian System, the aspecting planet being evil, all its aspects are considered to be bad. I believe that, as evil planets are capable of doing good when they are strong by location, ownership, or exaltation, they must also have aspects as a relieving feature of their character to do good. Experience alone will settle this point. I believe it to be a good aspect. The tenth-house aspect of Saturn is a square aspect, and, the planet being evil, this aspect should be considered as a bad one.

Mars aspects the fourth and eighth houses. The fourth aspect is a square aspect, and is a bad aspect, but its eighth-house aspect is Quincunx 150° apart, which is a feebly wicked aspect, according to the Western System of Astrology. It should be considered, as in the case of Saturn, a relieving aspect of that planet.

Conjunctions of planets are rather peculiar in that their power to do good or evil is gauged according to their ownership of house and their natural relationship and qualities.

Conjunctions of the lords of quadrants and trines, when unassociated with lords of other houses, are not only powerful in producing good effects of the significations of houses located and owned by them, but bring honour, wealth, and general prosperity even if located in evil houses of the horoscope. But these very lords, if strong by position and sign and are in their signs of exaltation, regardless of other sources of evil, such as their union with lords of other evil houses, become not only powerful to do good, but help other planets associated with them towards the same object.

Conjunctions of the lords of trines, *i.e.*, the fifth and ninth houses, are always good, whatever be their location; but, if the lords of these are associated with the lords of the eighth or eleventh house, success is endangered.

Planets in conjunction with the lords of death-inflicting houses (Maraka), *i.e.*, the second and seventh, become powerful enough to cause death in their periods and sub-periods according to their relative strength in the nativity.

The mutual reception of planets in their own houses is productive of good results; but, if the mutual reception exists between the lords of quadrants and trines, the periods of such planets will be the most beneficial, particularly if it is between the lords of the ninth and tenth houses.

The Dragon's Head and the Dragon's Tail have no houses of their own; their conjunction with other planets, if they occur in houses other than those quadrants and trines, where they are always good, will produce good or bad results according to the strength of the planets in the nativity with which they are associated.

PECULIARITIES OF PLANETS

Benefics, when they own angles by signs, become evil in their nature; while malefics are found to be stronger for good, and they become progressively more and more powerful as lords of the first, fourth, seventh and tenth houses.

Planets owning trines, *i.e.*, the fifth and ninth houses by signs, produce uniform good results whether they are benefics or malefics.

Planets, as owners of the third, sixth, eighth, and eleventh houses by signs, are always disposed towards evil.

Lords of the second and twelfth houses are not powerful by virtue of their own merits, but they are considerably influenced in giving good or bad results by the associations they form and the positions they occupy in the nativity.

Rising.	*Sign.*	*Evil Planets.*	*Good Planets.*	*Indifferent Planets.*
Aries	♈	Mercury (3–6) Venus (2–7)	Sun (5)	Mars (1–8) Jupiter (9–12) Saturn (10–11)
Taurus	♉	Venus (1–6) Jupiter (8–11) Saturn (9–10) Moon (4)	Sun (4)	Mercury (2–5) Mars (7–12)
Gemini	♊	Mars (6–11) Jupiter-Sun (7–10) (3)		Mercury (1–4) Venus (5–12) Moon (2) Saturn (8–9)
Cancer	♋	Venus (4–11) Mercury (3–12)	Mars (5–10)	Saturn (7–8) Jupiter (6–9) Moon (1) Sun (2)
Leo	♌	Saturn (6–7) Venus (3–10) Mars (4–9) Mercury (2–11)	Sun (1)	Jupiter (5–8) Moon (12)

Rising	*Sign.*	*Evil Planets.*	*Good Planets*	*Indifferent Planets.*
Virgo	♍	Mars (3–8) Jupiter (4–7) Moon (11)		Mercury (1–10) Venus (2–9) Saturn (5–6) Sun (12)
Libra	♎	Venus (1–8) Sun (11) Jupiter (3–6)	Saturn (4–5)	Mercury (9–12) Moon (10) Mars (2–7)
Scorpio	♏	Mercury (8–11) Venus (7–12)	Sun (10) Moon (4)	Saturn (3–4) Jupiter (2–5) Mars (1–6)
Sagittarius	♐	Jupiter (1–4) Venus (6–11) Saturn (2-3) Moon (8)	Sun (9)	Mercury (7–10) Mars (5–12)
Capricorn	♑	Jupiter (3–12) Sun (8) Moon (7)	Venus (5–10)	Mars (4–11) Saturn (1–2) Mercury (6–9)
Aquarius	♒	Jupiter (2–11) Moon (6)	Sun (7)	Mars (3–10) Saturn (1–12) Mercury (5–8) Venus (4–9)
Pisces	♓	Saturn (11–12) Jupiter (1–10) Venus (3–8)	Sun (6) Moon (5)	Mercury (4–7) Mars (2–9)

Planets ruling the death-inflicting houses, *i.e.*, the second and seventh, owning in addition, quadrants or trines, become powerless to kill, though they might cause severe illness or accidents.

From this it will be apparent that each rising sign will have its different sets of good, evil, and indifferent planets as rulers of houses. Indifferent planets will be those which by sign own one good house and one bad. The table on the preceding page will show their classification at a glance.

CONSIDERATIONS IN JUDGING PLANETARY PERIODS

In judging the effects due to the planets in a chart, and their successive combinations in their periods, sub-periods, and inter-periods, one has not only to consider the dignities and debilities of planets for deducing favourable or unfavourable results, but has also to consider the age, position, and sex of the native, for the significations of planets are expressed according to the age and the status of an individual.

Planets are said to be in dignity when they are in exaltation and joy (Mooltrikona of Hindu Astrologers), in their own signs, having a mutual reception in their own signs, in a friendly sign, in conjunction with or aspected by a benefic, in conjunction with the ruler of the Ascendant, the ninth or tenth house or with the period planet, in friendly temporal relations, in angles, trines, or the eleventh house from the rising sign or significator.

Malefics are dignified by their location in the third, sixth, or eleventh house.

Planets are said to be in debility when they are in their fall, in an unfriendly sign, in conjunction with or aspected by a malefic, as lords of the third, sixth, eighth, and eleventh houses either from the rising sign or significator, or aspected by the rulers of evil houses.

Benefics as rulers of angles are said to be in debility.

Planets in the second or seventh house, though not actually in debility, are productive of some illness or physical ailment, whether the planets are malefic or benefic. If lords of these houses, they even kill a native in their sub-period under the period of planets in debility.

The measure of good and evil results produced by planets in their dignity or debility respectively is also mentioned by Indian Astrologers. Planets in their sign of exaltation or joy give full results of their significations by position and sign; planets in their own signs give three-quarters of the measure of good; planets in a friendly house, or in conjunction with, or aspected by, a benefic, give half the measure; planets in an unfriendly sign give only a quarter; planets in their debility destroy the signification of the house located by them or produce evil results.

Indian Astrologers have assigned significations to the various dignities and debilities of planets which are to be taken into consideration in judging their effects at different periods.

(1) Planets in exaltation are called *Deeptta* in Sanskrit. They signify ownership of land, courage, wealth, conveyances, success, marriage, birth of a son, honour from Government, increase of knowledge, and respect from brothers;

(2) Planets in their own signs are called *Swastha*. They signify permanency, happiness in the family circle, increase of knowledge, success,

wealth, good reputation, comfort, gain of land and wealth;

(3) Planets in friendly signs and unfriendly temporal relations are called *Pramodita*. They signify physical comfort, position, happiness, finery in dress, and religious disposition;

(4) Planets in friendly temporal relations are called *Shanta*. They signify contentment, happiness, and knowledge such as can be enjoyed by men of the ordinary type;

(5) Planets in indifferent signs are called *Deena*. They signify anxiety, loss of position, quarrels with brothers, persecution, separation from the family circle, and sickness;

(6) Planets as natural enemies having temporal unfriendly relations are called *Peedya*. They signify sorrow, residence in foreign countries, family dissension, desertion by friends and relations, danger from fire and robbers, and displeasure of superiors;

(7) Planets in conjunction with malefics are known as *Vikala*. They signify mental disorder and worry, death of a friend, trouble from wife, children, and thieves, and a deficiency of clothing;

(8) Planets in debility are called *Khala*. They signify separation of parents and wife, quarrels, danger from enemies, loss of wealth, property, and credit, and imprisonment;

(9) Planets in conjunction with the Sun are called *Kopistta*. They signify sinful conduct, disgraceful life, loss of wife, brother, and wealth, trouble from children, eye trouble and danger from fire, the king, and thieves.

It must not, however, be supposed that the planets in the periods ruled by them would produce uniform good or bad results for there are within that period sub-periods of planets which may be productive of good or bad results, according to their position in the chart, as well as according to their position from the period planet taken as the rising planet. The same reasoning prevails in judging the effects of inter-period planets under a sub-period.

As a general rule, the good and evil effects of the significations of the various houses in the chart depend on the nature of the planets occupying them. The significations of houses occupied by benefics are increased, while, when occupied by malefics they are destroyed or nullified.

The planets aspecting their own houses increase the signification of those houses, as well as the planets who have mutual reception in their houses.

SIGNIFICATIONS OF PLANETARY PERIODS

Apart from the significations of the planets according to their dignities or debilities, there are further significations which are indicated by (1) the general dominion of the planets; and (2) the houses owned and aspected by them in the nativity. In the case of a sub-period planet, there will be an additional signification of the house located by it from the period planet. This rule holds good in the case of an inter-period planet.

A sub-period planet, to achieve good or bad effects of its significations or of the period planet, must be related to the period planet either by conjunction, aspect, or mutual reception. Planets by their position in the chart will always be either in friendly or unfriendly relations with each other.

The sub-period planets which are in conjunction with the lords of the period planets, or which occupy their houses, and the sub-period planets having the same strength as the lords of periods, give the same results as the lords of periods.

When there exists mutual aspect and reception between the period and sub-period planets, the results of the sub-period planet are always good.

When the sub-period planet is connected with the period planet only by its temporal relation, the result is to be predicted according to its original nature, which may be heightened or decreased by its friendly or unfriendly temporal relations with the period planet. When the sub-period planet is located in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the period planet, the results are always bad as the former is also unfriendly owing to its temporal position.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF PERIODS AND SUBPERIODS OF PLANETS ACCORDING TO THEIR POSITION IN THE HOROSCOPE

PERIOD OF THE SUN

(6 Years)

Subperiods

The Sun.—The Sun in exaltation, in his own sign, in angles, in trines, or in the eleventh house, denotes the birth of a son, increase of knowledge, wealth, and general prosperity, success in an undertaking, and firmness of mind. The native may gain some recognition or favours from Government in his sub-periods. He enjoys good health. If the Sun is well placed and in association with the lords of the second and fourth houses, the native may earn enough wealth to enjoy princely comfort and own horses and different varieties of vehicles. If the Sun is debilitated, or occupies evil houses (6, 8, or 12), or is in conjunction with evil planets or lords of evil houses, there will be trouble among relatives, difficulties with superiors, loss of power and wealth, and public disgrace. There is also the chance of an accident, a theft, a serpent bite, or the loss of father.

The Moon.—The Moon, in angles or trines from the rising sign, denotes the possibilities of marriage; and, if married, the birth of a child; happiness from sons and wife, increase of property and wealth, and general prosperity. There may be auspicious occasions at home, purchase of jewellery and a liking for things or clothing of a white colour, journeys or voyages beyond the sea, or the gain of some office or employment. The Moon, in conjunction with malefics or lords of evil houses, or on the wane, denotes sickness in the family, disgrace, the loss of servants, quarrels with superiors, and the loss of wealth, prosperity, and office. If located in evil houses, there is a fear of drowning, mental worry, melancholia, temptation to commit suicide, and some urinary trouble. The native will be displaced from his position. The Moon, in the eleventh or ninth house, in angles, or in conjunction with benefics from the significator, denotes all material prosperity, permanency of place, marriage and the birth of a son or grandson. If the Moon is in conjunction with evil houses, travel and untimely meals will result, and an accident in the second or seventh house.

Mars.—Mars in exaltation, in his own or in the eleventh house, or in angles or trines from the rising sign, gives house property, wealth, and general prosperity. The native is courageous, powerful, firm in mind, and successful in military operations. If in association with the lord of the rising sign, he enjoys all-round happiness and health. The associations of Mars with the lords of the ninth or tenth house denotes leadership of men or some military rank. The native destroys his enemies and enjoys happiness from his brothers. It causes journeys, or much trotting or trudging about. If Mars is in debility or in evil houses from the significator, or is associated and aspected there by evil planets, the native quarrels with his wellwishers and superiors, as well as with his inferiors. He is fickle-minded and wicked in nature, and suffers imprisonment and the loss of a brother. If in the second or seventh house, the native may suffer from an acute disease, fever, accident by fire or from animals, or from apoplexy.

Rahu.—Rahu in angles or trines in the early part of his sub-periods denotes loss of wealth and serpent-bite, but the later period is all for the happiness of the native, with influential friends, great power, enjoyment, travel, and acquisition of wealth by speculation; if associated with a benefic happiness, contentment and health. If Rahu is in the third, sixth, tenth, or eleventh house from the rising sign, or is associated with the lords of trines, or is located in a friendly house from the significator, the native will acquire fame and prosperity. There will be the birth of a son or other auspicious occasion. If in evil houses from the significator, there may be deportation or imprisonment, fear from serpent-bite, destruction of prosperity, and losses on all sides. The native may suffer from a tumour, phthisis, or dysentery. In the second and seventh houses, or in association with the lords of those houses, death or accident may occur, or the native may get hemmed in by calamities.

Jupiter.—Jupiter in exaltation, angles or trines, or in a friendly house, denotes good intellectual development and an increase of knowledge, marriage, or the birth of a son, kingly favours, office or increase of salary, and general prosperity.

The native will be respected by his rulers, as well as by his co-religionists. He will be philanthropic, diplomatic, and just, and may become an administrator of justice. If Jupiter is in debility, or in the sixth or eighth house, or is associated with malefics, trouble is indicated to wife and children, or death to them or to some elderly person, the displeasure of a king or superior, mental worry, and anxiety. The native will be a hypocrite, and will cheat persons under the garb of religion.

Saturn.—Saturn in angles or in trines destroys enemies, and gives happiness and moderate prosperity. It is also helpful for marriage. If in exaltation, in his own house or in association with his friends, additional benefits of more wealth, honour, leadership in one's community, and authority over the working class may be predicted. If in evil houses from the significator, or in conjunction with evil planets, the native suffers from biliousness, phlegmatic diseases, abdominal pain or dysentery, loss of wealth and honour, accidental or enforced estrangement from members of his family, imprisonment, death of parents, travel, and other unheard-of miseries. Its location in the second or seventh house denotes the possibility of accident or death.

Mercury.—Mercury in exaltation, in angles, trines, or in the eleventh house either from the rising sign or from the significator, denotes respect among educated and intelligent men, power of extempore speech, wit and humour, vivacity, marriage, or the birth of a son, favours from kings, a pilgrimage, general prosperity, honour, and respect for religion. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the significator, or in debility, there is a predominance of mental and physical pain, many short journeys or wanderings, some trouble to wife and children, and indiscreet speech and trouble therefrom. If in the second or seventh house, there is a chance of illness, particularly fever, and stammering speech.

Ketu.—The sub-period of Ketu is generally bad, and denotes mental and physical trouble, the displeasure of superiors, and trouble from relatives. If, however, Ketu is in the eighth house, or in association with the lord of the trine, the trouble is mitigated to a certain extent, and the native enjoys success, contentment, and happiness from wife and children, he is also fond of variegated colours. If in the sixth or twelfth house from the rising sign or from the significator, it denotes some trouble with teeth and buccal cavity, urinary trouble, deportation, travel to distant countries, the loss of wealth, the death of a father, trusted friend, or relative, and harassment from enemies.

Venus.—Venus in exaltation, in her own house, in trines, or in Cancer denotes a wife of choice and the desired offspring, distant travel, a taste for music, luxurious food, costly clothing, and wealth, happiness, and general prosperity. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the rising sign or from the significator, the displeasure of superiors, mental trouble, anxiety, illicit connection, and loss of wife, son, and wealth. If associated with the lord of the seventh house, it denotes mental disease and sloth; but, in conjunction with the lords of the eighth and twelfth houses, accidental death.

PERIOD OF THE MOON

(10 Years)

Subperiods

चन्द्र महादशामा
अन्तरदशा

Moon.—The Moon in exaltation, in trine in her own or the eleventh house, or associated with the lords of the ninth or tenth house, denotes a marriage or birth of a son, wealth, happiness, general prosperity, the fulfilment of desires and honour from the public and Government. If debilitated, in the twelfth or sixth house, or associated with malefics, there is a sudden loss of wealth, dismissal from service, mental worry, and anxiety. Trouble to the mother and the death of a brother are indicated. If in the second or seventh house, or accompanied by the lords of those houses, sloth, disappointments, and the possibility of death by drowning.

Mars.—Mars in angles or trines denotes hard-earned wealth, honours from the king, and happiness. If in exaltation or in his own house, an increase of prosperity and success, and gain in an undertaking. Mars in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house, or in conjunction with or aspected by a malefic, creates litigation, destroys wealth and property, and causes derangement or loss of blood through an accident or operation. If in the second or seventh house, or when the lord of the house occupied by him is in the eighth house, there is a quarrel with superiors or inferiors, separation of brothers, cruel and vindictive speech, rashness, and imperiousness.

Rahu.—Rahu in angles or in trines denotes trouble from enemies, thieves, and serpents, loss of brothers, quarrels with friends and superiors, the loss of reputation, mental worry and anxiety, pilgrimage, and a religious bent of mind. If in conjunction with, or aspected by, benefics, or if located in the third, sixth, tenth, or eleventh house, or in association with the lords of trines, there is happiness, wealth, and success in undertakings. Its location in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the significator, or when debilitated, indicates dismissal, worry, trouble from children, illness of wife, gain from the king, and fear of bites from animals.

Jupiter.—Jupiter in exaltation, in angles, in trines, in his own or in the third or eleventh house, denotes an increase of property, comfort, general prosperity, marriage or birth of a son, and favours from Government. If debilitated, in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, or associated with a malefic, indicates the death of father or son, deportation or dismissal, sudden quarrels, and loss of property. If in the sixth, eighth, or eleventh house from the significator, misery and travel to distant countries result. In the second and seventh houses it denotes accidental death.

Saturn.—Saturn in angles, trines in his own or in the eleventh house denotes an increase in the family circle and friends, wealth, and prosperity. This period is said to be favourable for starting a new business. If in debility, or in the second, sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, pilgrimage, dishonour, slander from people, and loss of limb or surgical operation. If in angles or trines from the significator, period of happiness and disagreement with wife and children.

Mercury.—Mercury in exaltation, angles, trines, or in his own, the second or eleventh house from the rising or from the significator, denotes an increase of wealth, intellect, knowledge, and contentment, gain from trade, honour from kings, favours from superiors, and cessation of all disputes. In this sub-period there is a possibility of marriage, or a discussion with learned men. If in debility, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the significator, loss of wealth, property, and animals, danger to wife or son, imprisonment, and mental worry. In the second or seventh house from the rising sign fever, and a dread or impending calamity.

Ketu.—Ketu in angles, trines, or in the third or eleventh house from the rising sign or from the significator, denotes an increase of wealth, happiness with family, and prosperity. The native engages in hazardous undertakings. If in conjunction with, or aspected by, a malefic, or in the eighth or twelfth house from the significator, it signifies sudden quarrels, and public criticism or displeasure. The native may meet with dishonour, or may be the means of his own undoing. In the second or seventh house, there will be illness of a feverish nature or hurt by fire.

Venus.—Venus in exaltation, angles, and trines from the rising sign or significator, or in her own house, or in conjunction with the lord of the period, denotes a happy period. The native is disposed to be merry and jocund; he receives gifts and favours from superiors, and is inclined to love-making or marriage. This period denotes children, chiefly female, domestic felicity, prosperity, peace and the gain of hidden treasure. If an debility, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the significator, or in conjunction with malefics, there is much trouble by wandering affections, scandal, disrepute, annoyance, and controversies through women, loss of wealth, wife, or son, unhappiness caused by residence in distant countries, and fear of robbers. If in the second or seventh house, there is a fear of accidental death, particularly by drowning.

Sun.—The Sun in exaltation, angles, trines, or in his own, or in the second, third or eleventh house, denotes the recovery of lost prosperity, honourable friends, popularity, employment, and the possibility of conception. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the significator, or in conjunction with a malefic, there is a loss of honour and wealth, contentions and quarrels with men in power, and a fear of robbers and serpents. If in the second or Seventh house, it produces fever and cough.

PERIOD OF MARS

(7 Years)

Subperiods

Mars. —Mars in exaltation, angles, trines, in his own, in the second, third, or eleventh house, or in conjunction with the lord of the rising sign, denotes military advancement, the birth of a son, success in trade, gain by employment, marriage, property, honour, and general prosperity. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, or in conjunction with, or aspected by, a malefic, indicates accident by firearm, knife, or operation, and danger from robbers, serpents, or king. Some urinary trouble, loss of wealth, quarrels with superiors as well as with friends, and imprisonment and disgrace are also indicated. If in the second or seventh house it causes mental worry, sloth, fever, or infectious disease.

Rahu. —Rahu in angles, trines, or in the eleventh house is indicative of unexpected honours, property, popularity, and gain in trade. There is a possibility of marriage, the birth of son, travel to distant countries, and an increase of friends. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, or in conjunction with or, aspected by, a malefic, denotes a fear of robbers, serpent-bite, the loss of household animals, imprisonment, biliousness, or consumption. If in the second or seventh house, a loss of wealth and an early accidental death.

Jupiter.—Jupiter in exaltation, angles, trines, the second or eleventh house from the rising sign, or from the lord of the period, or in conjunction with the lords of the first, ninth or tenth house, denotes fame and honours from the king, an increase of property, health, wealth, prosperity in business, marriage, and birth of a son, and happiness and prosperity to children. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house, debilitated or in conjunction with, or aspected by, a malefic, dishonour, fear of robbers, serpents, the loss of a brother and servant are indicated. If in the second or seventh house, illness, particularly fever, due to some liver complaint is indicated.

Saturn.—Saturn in angles, trines, in the eleventh house from the rising sign, in exaltation in his own house, in conjunction with the lord of the first house, or in conjunction with or aspected by a benefic, denotes princely happiness, success in undertakings, increase in family circle, prosperity and leadership of trade unions. Saturn in angles, trines, in the eleventh house from the significator, or in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the rising sign, is indicative of travel to distant countries, dishonour, loss of wealth, dismissal or deportation, propensity to evil deeds (even homicidal), defeat from adversaries, some urinary ailment, and imprisonment. If in the second or seventh house, or in conjunction with a malefic, the displeasure of superiors, the loss of a brother, quarrels with relatives, the possibility of accidental death, trouble to wife and children, and imprisonment.

Mercury.—Mercury in exaltation, in angles or trines from the rising sign or significator, denotes righteous existence, a respect for religion, an increase of wealth, intellect, happiness with wife and children, audience with the king, and favours from superiors. If debilitated, or in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the rising sign, heart trouble, dishonour, the loss of a brother, wife, or son, and imprisonment; if in the same house from the significator, or if accompanied by a malefic, it is indicative of cruel talk, wicked disposition, quarrels, harassment from the king, and fear of robbers and fire. If in the second or seventh house, the native will suffer from a dangerous malady.

Ketu.—Ketu in angles, trines, or in the third or eleventh house, or in conjunction with or aspected by a benefic, denotes happiness, wealth, property, the birth of a son. If in conjunction with the lord of the ninth or tenth house, gain from menials, of an administrative post, and friendship with superior or king. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the significator, or in conjunction with a malefic, denotes dental trouble, fear of ferocious animals, fever, dysentery, white leprosy, and trouble to wife and children. If in the second or seventh house, some physical trouble, harassment from rich people, and loss of wealth.

Venus.—Venus in exaltation, angles, trines in her own or the eleventh house from the rising sign or from the significator, or in conjunction with or aspected by the ruler of the Ascendant, denotes immediate gains, favours from superiors, property, wealth, and prosperity, marriage, or the birth of a son. The native will resort to amorous sports and dancing. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house, it signifies sorrows, physical trouble, loss of wealth, trouble through kings, superiors or thieves, quarrels in the family circle, and trouble to wife and children. If in the second or seventh house, some physical ailment of a venereal type and fever.

Sun.—The Sun in exaltation, angles, trines, or in his own or eleventh house, or in conjunction with the rulers of the ninth or tenth house, denotes honour, fame, courage, prosperity in business, health, and the birth of a son. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house, or in conjunction with a malefic, mental worry, physical trouble, injury, meningitis, fever, and dysentery are indicated. If in the second or seventh house, fear from serpents and trouble to children.

Moon.—The Moon in exaltation, trine, or in conjunction with the rulers of the first, fourth, ninth or tenth house, denotes marriage and other auspicious occasions, family happiness, and the fulfilment of all desires. If in debility or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the rising sign or from the significator, it signifies death, trouble to wife and son, displeasure of superiors, and loss of wealth. If in the second or seventh house, serious illness, mental affliction and sudden death are indicated.

PERIOD OF RAHU
(18 Years)
Subperiods

Dragon's Head (Rahu).—Rahu in the signs of Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, or Sagittarius, in the third, sixth, ninth or eleventh house, in conjunction with a benefic, or lords of the ninth, tenth, or eleventh house, denotes marriage, favours from superiors or king, an increase of wealth, gain in trade, happiness in the family circle, the birth of offspring, and travel to Western countries. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house, or in conjunction with, or aspected by, a malefic, quite the contrary effects to the above will result. If in the second or seventh house, there will be a constant source of trouble and illness.

Jupiter.—Jupiter in exaltation, angles, trines in his own or in the second, third, or eleventh house from the rising sign or from the significator, denotes a responsible and administrative post, an increase of prosperity, wealth, and property, the destruction of enemies, family comfort, religious propensities, a generous nature and travel to the south-west. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the rising sign or from the significator, or in conjunction with a malefic, it is indicative of fever due to liver trouble, and the death of the eldest brother, father, or preceptor. If in debility, in the house of, or in conjunction with, a malefic, heart trouble, trouble to wife and children, obstruction to success, and the loss of wealth and position.

Saturn.—Saturn in exaltation, angles, trines, in his own or in the third or eleventh house, denotes marriage, philanthropic acts, gains from persons of lower strata, travel to the west and return to one's own native land, and destruction of family property. If in debility, in the twelfth, or in an unfriendly sign, fear from the king or superiors, quarrels with brothers and relatives, and unexpected slander. If in the sixth or twelfth house or in conjunction with a malefic, heart trouble, dishonour, and obstacles for marriage.

Mercury.—Mercury in exaltation, angles, trines, in his own or the eleventh house from the rising sign or from significator, denotes prosperity in business, an increase of knowledge, marriage, success, veracity, oratory, favours from superiors, and honour from the king. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, or in conjunction with a malefic, the loss of position, wealth, and honour, a propensity for untruthfulness, unexpected quarrels, the loss of a preceptor, father or son, and trouble to wife and son. If in the second or seventh house, accident or mental aberration.

Dragon's Tail (Ketu).—Ketu in conjunction with, or aspected by, a benefic, or if associated with the lord of the Ascendant, denotes acquisition of wealth, happiness, and prosperity. If in angles, it signifies success in undertaking and ownership of cattle. If in trines, the eighth or twelfth house, or in conjunction with the lord of the eighth, it is indicative of the loss of parents, hatred against brothers, trouble from superiors, disease, fear of robbers and serpent-bite, and wanderings. If in the second or seventh house some physical ailment.

Venus.—Venus in exaltation, in angles, trines, in her own or the eleventh house from the Ascendant or from the significator, denotes marriage and other auspicious occasions, the birth of a son, an increase of wealth, property, and all-round prosperity. The native will be surrounded by friends, and will try to learn singing and dancing. If in debility, in an unfriendly sign, in conjunction with a malefic, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, it denotes the separation of father and son, the loss of a brother, the death of self or a benefactor, danger to wife and son, quarrels, some urinary trouble, illicit intercourse, headache, loss of wealth, and imprisonment. If in the second or seventh house, the loss of wife or son, and accidental death.

Sun.—The Sun in exaltation, angles, trines in conjunction with the lords of the first, ninth, or tenth house from the rising sign or from the significator, denotes the ownership of a village, honour from the king or favours from superiors, travel to foreign countries, achievement of a desired object or thing, and prosperity to son. If in debility, in conjunction with a malefic, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, quarrels with superiors, an increase of enemies, danger from fire and robbers, and fever and dysentery. If in the second or seventh house, it indicates leprosy or some cutaneous trouble.

Moon.—The Moon in exaltation, in conjunction with natural friends, angles, trines, in her own or the eleventh house from the Ascendant or significator, denotes honours and favours from the king, an increase of health, wealth, and prosperity, and marriage or birth in the family. If in the second or seventh house, sudden, untimely death.

Mars.—Mars in exaltation, in angles, trines, in his own, the third or eleventh house from the Ascendant, or from the significator or in conjunction with a benefic, denotes the recovery of lost property, honour, the birth of a son, benefit through children and happiness to them, gain from brothers, travel and prosperity, and some military rank. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the significator or in conjunction with a malefic, quarrels with wife and son or loss of them, affliction to brothers, danger from robbers, sepents, and fire, disputes, and mental anxiety. If in the second or seventh house, illness.

PERIOD OF JUPITER

(16 Years)

Subperiods

Jupiter.—Jupiter in exaltation, angles, trines, or in his own sign denotes honour from, and respect among, the king or superiors, an increase of property, the giving of donations for charitable purposes, marriage, the birth of a son, and princely comforts. If in debility, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house denotes association with low people, quarrels with relatives and superiors, the loss of father, and son, and wealth. If in conjunction with the lord of the seventh house, some physical ailment.

Saturn.—Saturn in exaltation, in a friendly or in his own sign, or in angles, trines, in the second or eleventh house from the Ascendant or from the significator, denotes prosperity in general, marriage, travel towards the west, audience with the king, and gain from, and leadership of, men of lower strata. If in debility, or in conjunction with a malefic, or in the sixth, eighth; or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, it denotes loss of wealth, trouble to wife or son, quarrels with inferiors, brothers, and friends, and loss of credit and business.

Mercury.—Mercury in exaltation, angles, trines, in his own, in the ninth or eleventh house from the rising sign or from the significator, in conjunction with the lord of the period or a benefic or aspected by it, denotes acquisition of wealth, knowledge, favours from superiors, prosperity, happiness to parents, happiness from wife, and birth of a well-endowed child. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, or aspected by a malefic, loss of happiness and wealth, an increase of enemies, fever, dysentery, travel to foreign countries, danger from robbers or instruments, some eye trouble, and harsh, cruel speech. If in the second or seventh house, a dangerous illness.

Dragon's Tail (Ketu). —Ketu in conjunction with a benefic or in the fifth, fourth, tenth, or ninth house from the significator, denotes happiness, an increase of wealth by corruption, favours from kings and the fulfilment of desires through them. Business will thrive. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, or in conjunction with a malefic, the displeasure of superiors, loss of wealth, imprisonment, hatred towards father and brothers, and loss of position. If in the second or seventh house, some physical ailment.

Venus. —Venus in exaltation, in conjunction with the lords of angles or trines or with a benefic in angles, trines, in his own or the second house, denotes success in business or profession, gain of land from kings, an increase of wealth, happiness, and prosperity, happiness to parents, some philanthropic acts, marriage, the birth of a son, a knowledge of music and dancing, and discussion with learned men. If in debility, or in conjunction with malefics, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the Ascendant or from the significator, quarrels with brothers, disputes with wife, children, and father-in-law, and loss of wealth. If in the second or seventh house, or aspected by the lords of these houses, death due to poisoning or through a woman.

Sun.—The Sun in exaltation, in angles, trines or in his own, the third or eleventh house from the Ascendant or from the significator, denotes an increase of wealth, honour, the birth of son, the favour of superiors, and employment. If in debility, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, headache, fever, quarrels, and separation from brother. If in the second or seventh house, loss of strength and some physical ailment.

Moon.—The benefic Moon in exaltation, angles, trines, in her own sign either from the Ascendant or significator, or in a benefic house from the significator, denotes honour and wealth, happiness from wife and children, an increase of the family circle, popularity, and benevolent deeds. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, or in conjunction with a malefic from the Ascendant or from the significator, loss of wealth, brother, and maternal uncle, trouble to mother, quarrels, and danger from robbers.

Mars.—Mars in exaltation, angles, trines, in his own, the second or eleventh house, or in conjunction with, or aspected by, a benefic, denotes learning, marriage, the birth of a son, gain of land, credit among people, and success in undertakings. If in debility, in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, or in conjunction with, or aspected by, a malefic, loss of wealth, property and position, and trouble to eyes. If in the second or seventh house, or if aspected by the lord of these houses, a tendency towards accumulation of fat and anxiety.

Dragon's Head (Rahu).—Rahu in angles, trines, in the eleventh house, or in conjunction with the lords of angles, or in conjunction with, or aspected by, a benefic, denotes gain of land or some responsible post, audience with foreign potentate, travel to distant countries, and health, wealth, and happiness. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, or in conjunction with a malefic, danger from robbers, serpent-bite, treason, quarrels with brothers, relatives, and son, and other unexpected quarrels.

PERIOD OF SATURN

शनि महादशा.

(19 Years)

Subperiods

Saturn.—Saturn in exaltation, in his own sign, in angles, trines, or the eleventh house, or in conjunction with the lords of trines, denotes preferment, employment, benefits by the favour of some person of rank, an increase of wealth, honour, and happiness, marriage, or the birth of a child, and gain of land or of a village by inheritance. If in debility, or in the sixth ६, eighth ८, or twelfth १२ house, or in conjunction with a malefic or aspected by it, the displeasure of superiors, loss of office and trade, disgrace, ruin, quarrels, danger from poisoning or instruments, hæmorrhage, growth of a tumour, dysentery, travel to foreign countries, gain of land, accusations, and robberies. If in the second २ or seventh ७ house, sickness or some malignant growth, and a lingering death.

Mercury.—Mercury in exaltation, in angles, or trines, indicates studiousness, honour, fame, wealth, and happiness. The native meets with success in examinations, produces some literary work and gains thereby. Gain in business. If in debility, or in association with the Sun, Mars, and Rahu, or in the ६ sixth, ८ eighth, or १२ twelfth house, the native will enjoy prosperity in the early part of the period, but will receive a severe setback and lose all that he has gained. He will be crafty, knavish, and quarrelsome, and will suffer from mental trouble; also he will be subjected to libel and may write some foolish books. If in the २,७ second or seventh house, some cutaneous and respiratory trouble and cough.

Dragon's Tail (Ketu).—Ketu in angles or trines from the rising sign, or in conjunction with the lord of trines, denotes loss of position, dishonour, contempt, shame, an increase of enemies, danger to the benefactor, and travel to foreign countries. If in angles, trines, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the significator, happiness, wealth, and favours from superiors, malarial fever, digestive trouble, and uneasiness of mind.

Venus.—Venus in exaltation, in her own sign, angles, trines, in her own or the eleventh house either from the Ascendant or significator, or in conjunction with a benefic or lord of the eleventh house, denotes marriage; if married, the birth of a son, an increase of health, wealth, and happiness, rise through a benefactor, favours from superiors,

debility = बलहीन.
Association = सम्बन्ध गर्ने.

philanthropic acts, happiness in the family circle, and a change of residence. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the rising sign, or from the significator, or in debilitation, it signifies conjugal quarrels, loss of position, voluptuousness, dental trouble or disease due to excesses in sexual pleasure, a danger of drowning, or a fall from a tree.

Sun.—The Sun in exaltation, in his own or the eleventh house, in angles or trines, in conjunction with the lord of the eleventh house or aspected by a benefic, denotes promotion by an aged gentleman or person in power, happiness with children, wealth by inheritance and general prosperity. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the rising sign or from the significator, loss of credit, position, and business, separation from brothers, some heart trouble, full of heavy thoughts, vexation or temptation to commit suicide.

Moon.—The Moon in exaltation, in her own sign, or aspected by Jupiter, or in conjunction with Mercury, or in angles, trines, or the eleventh house from the rising sign or from the significator, denotes gifts or rewards from an elderly person or the king, popularity, happiness to wife and mother, the birth of a brother or prosperity to him, the acquisition of wealth or a legacy. If the Moon is malefic, or, in conjunction with, or aspected by, a malefic, or is in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the rising sign or from the significator, it signifies the displeasure of a superior, the loss of parents, wealth, position, and business, trouble with children, and an increase of enemies. The native suffers from fever, cold, cough, etc.

Mars.—Mars in exaltation, in his own or in the eleventh house, in angles, trines, or in conjunction with the lord of the period or Ascendant, denotes an increase of property, favours from superiors, success in trade or employment, and the achievement of some military rank. If in debility, in conjunction with a malefic, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, signifies the loss of wealth, danger from robbers, serpent, instrument, and from a tumour disease, and trouble to father or brother. The native may suffer from acute infectious disease. If in the second, seventh, or eighth house, accidental death.

Dragon's Head (Rahu).—Rahu in Aries, Virgo, Cancer, Taurus, Sagittarius, or Pisces, in conjunction with the Ascendant, or lords of trines, or in angles, or in the eleventh house from the significator, denotes health, prosperity, honour, property, pilgrimage and satisfaction in mind. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house or in conjunction with a malefic, quarrels, mental worry, disputations with son, loss of wealth and position, travel to foreign countries, and imprisonment.

Jupiter.—Jupiter in exaltation, in his own or in the eleventh house, in angles or trines, or in conjunction with the Ascendant, either from the rising sign or from the significator, indicates all happiness, marriage, the birth of a son, success in an undertaking, fame, honour, and religious tendencies. If in debility, or in conjunction with a malefic from the Ascendant or significator, a death in the family, loss of wealth and position, cutaneous disease, trouble with wife and children, imprisonment, or fine. If he is the lord of the second or seventh house, the possibility of death.

PERIOD OF MERCURY

(17 Years)

Subperiods

Mercury.—Mercury in exaltation, in his own or in the eleventh house, or in angles or trines, either from the rising sign or from the significator, indicates an increase of knowledge, fame and happiness in the family, and gain in business. If in debility, in conjunction with, or aspected by, a malefic, or in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house, quarrels with relatives or brothers, suffering from abdominal pain or headache, and overwork and its effects. If lord of the second or seventh house, loss of wife and death among relatives.

Dragon's Tail (Ketu).—Ketu in conjunction with, or aspected by, a benefic, in conjunction with the lords of the Ascendant, or trines, or in angles, trines, or the eleventh house from the Ascendant or significator, indicates health, wealth, and happiness, an increase of knowledge and fame, and help from brothers. If in conjunction with a malefic in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house, a fall from a horse, danger to son, trouble and harassment from superiors, propensity to bad and wicked acts, quarrels, sorrows and loss of family happiness.

Venus.—Venus in exaltation, in her own or the eleventh house, in angles to trines from the rising sign or significator, denotes gain of land, wealth, and happiness, favours from superiors, and a lover of truth. The native does some useful and philanthropic act. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the rising sign or significator, some heart trouble, loss of position and credit, dysentery, quarrels with brothers, mental worry, and anxiety. If in the second or seventh house, early or accidental death.

Sun.—The Sun in exaltation, in his own or the second or eleventh house, in angles or trines, denotes favours from the king and happiness from friends; if aspected by Mars, gain of land. If in conjunction with the lord of the Ascendant, health, wealth, and prosperity. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the Ascendant, or from the significator, or in conjunction with a malefic, danger from fire and fire arms, biliousness, and loss of a brother. If in the second or seventh house, accident, early death, or serious illness.

Moon.—The Moon in exaltation, in her own sign, in angles, trines, or aspected by Jupiter, denotes marriage or the birth of a son, property, an increase of wealth and knowledge, singing and dancing, travel to the south and gain of house jewellery. If in debility, in an unfriendly house in angles or trines, or in the third or eleventh house it denotes prosperity and wealth in a foreign land, and pilgrimage. If in the sixth, or twelfth house, or in conjunction with a malefic, danger from the king, fire, and robbers, illicit intercourse, and loss of credit, wealth, and property. If in the second or seventh house, a severe physical ailment.

Mars.—Mars in exaltation, in his own sign, in angles, trines, in the eleventh house, from the Ascendant or significator or in conjunction with the lord of the Ascendant indicates favours from superiors, happiness, a difficulty in gaining wealth, the birth of a son, happiness with wife, and general prosperity. If in debility, in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house, or in conjunction with a malefic, loss of position, calamities and sorrows, danger to brother, trouble from the king, and quarrels with sons and friends. If in the second or seventh house, a severe infectious illness.

Dragon's Head (Rahu).—Rahu in exaltation, in his own sign, in angles, trines, or in the eleventh house, indicates honour from king, fame, and pilgrimage. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, loss of position, and wealth, imprisonment, trouble to brothers and death. If in the second or seventh house, a serious illness or early death.

Jupiter.—Jupiter in exaltation, in his own sign, in angles, trines, or in the second of eleventh house from the Ascendant or signifiator, indicates health, wealth, and prosperity, honours, marriage, religious discourses, and beneficial acts. If in debility, in conjunction with a malefic, or in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the rising sign or significator, quarrels with superiors, death of parents, loss of credit and wealth, danger of poisoning, fever, quarrels with wife, brothers and relatives, and paralysis.

Saturn.—Saturn in exaltation, in his own sign, angles, trines, or in the eleventh house, indicates happiness with family, prosperity, favours from superiors, and steadiness of mind. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, harassment from enemies, trouble with wife and children, mental aberration, loss of brother, and travel to foreign countries.

PERIODS OF THE DRAGON'S TAIL (KETU)

(7 Years)

Subperiods

Dragon's Tail.—Ketu in angles, trines, in the fourth, eighth, tenth or eleventh house, or in conjunction with the lords of the Ascendant, or aspected by the lords of the ninth or tenth house, indicates prosperity and happiness, an increase in the family circle, gain of land, favours from superiors, and cattle. If in debility, or in conjunction with the malefics, heart trouble, loss of credit, trouble to wife and children and destruction of property. If in the second or seventh house, diseases, trouble, and loss of a brother.

Venus.—Venus in exaltation in her own sign, in conjunction with the lord of the ninth or tenth, in angles, trines, the third or eleventh house from the rising or from the significator, indicates unexpected gains, favours from kings or superiors, marriage, property, happiness and prosperity in general, religious tendencies and pilgrimages. If in debility, or in conjunction with a malefic, in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the rising sign or significator, trouble to eyes and head, danger of injury, loss of honour and popularity, trouble to wife and children.

Sun.—The Sun in exaltation, in his own sign, or in conjunction with or aspected by a benefic, or in angles, trines, the second or eleventh house from the Ascendant or significator, indicates success in an undertaking, health, wealth and prosperity, many auspicious occasions, birth of a son and gain of land. If in conjunction with a malefic or in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, loss of parents and wealth, quarrels with superiors or friends, fines, sorrows, diseases and travel to foreign countries. If in the second or seventh house, serious illness.

Moon.—The Moon in exaltation, in her own sign, in angles, trines, the end or the eleventh house either from the rising sign or significator, indicates favours from superiors of kings, property or land, success in business, happiness to wife and children, beneficial acts, travel to foreign countries and public honours. If in debility, or in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, loss of parents, mental worry, fear and difficulties in the achievement of an object and loss of wealth. If in the second or seventh house, early death.

Mars.—Mars in exaltation, in his own sign, in conjunction with or aspected by a benefic, in angles, trines, or in third and eleventh house, indicates honours from the government, gain of land, wealth and general prosperity, happiness from sons and friends. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house or in the second house from the significator, indicates sudden death, travel to foreign countries, some urinary trouble, danger from thieves, enemies and other calamities. If Mars be the lord of the second or seventh house fever, danger of poisoning, trouble to wife and serious illness are indicated.

Dragon's Head (Rahu).—Rahu in angles, trines, the third or eleventh house, denotes gain by speculation, possibility of marriage, help from foreigners and increase of property and wealth. If in the eighth or twelfth house, or in conjunction with or aspected by a malefic, indicates number of sons, thin body, periodic fevers, sudden quarrels, and some urinary trouble. If in the second or seventh house, all-round troubles and enxiety.

Jupiter.—Jupiter in exaltation, in his own sign, in conjunction with the lords of Ascendant, ninth or tenth house, in angles, trines, the third or eleventh house from the Ascendant or significator, denotes health, wealth and prosperity and religious tendencies, birth of a son, success in undertakings, company of influential society, travel to distant countries and changes of residence. If in debility, or in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the significator, it denotes separation from the family, loss of wealth and position and troubles. If in the second or seventh house, serious illness or early death.

Saturn.—Saturn in exaltation, in his own sign, in angles, trines, third or eleventh house or in conjunction with or aspected by a benefic, indicates success, favours from superiors, travel, leadership of men and audience with the king. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house in conjunction with a malefic, death of parents, loss of position and credit, mental anxiety, and difficulties in the achievement of undertakings. If in the second or seventh house, a lingering illness.

Mercury.—Mercury in exaltation, in his own sign, in angles, trines, or eleventh house or in conjunction with the lords of the ninth or tenth house, indicates marriage or birth of a son, gain of land and general prosperity, prosperity in business and increase of knowledge or success in an examination. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house or in conjunction with or aspected by a malefic, loss of wealth, quarrels with wife and children, pilgrimage, cruel and wicked speech or irresponsible talk and trouble through that. If in the second or seventh house, loss of speech, stammering and illness.

PERIOD OF VENUS

(20 Years)

Subperiods

Venus.—Venus in exaltation, in her own sign, the ninth or tenth house, in angles, trines, or eleventh house or in conjunction with the lord of the Ascendant, denotes excess of wealth, princely comforts and amorous sports and achievement of objects, marriage or birth of a son, honours from the king, company of gay persons and travels to the west. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house or in conjunction with or aspected by a malefic, danger from robbers, instruments, quarrels with superiors, loss of a brother, and trouble to wife and children. If in second or seventh house, illness. If in conjunction with the lords of these houses, possibility of death.

Sun.—The Sun in exaltation, in his own or friendly sign, in angles, trines, the second or eleventh house from the Ascendant or significator, indicates wealth, honour, favours from superiors, meeting of brothers, happiness to parents, birth of a brother or son. If in debility or in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house, indicates physical troubles, quarrels with superiors, danger to parents, loss of brother, wealth and property. If lord of the seventh, undiagnosed ailment.

Moon.—The Moon in exaltation, in her own sign, in conjunction with a benefic or lords of ninth or tenth house, in angles, trines, the eleventh or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, indicates gain and fame through writings, favours from superiors, wealth, prosperity through business, fondness for singing or dancing, increase of family circle; the native may hold a responsible and administrative post. If in debility or in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, loss by speculation, quarrels, travel to foreign countries, trouble to the family and separation of brothers, some mental and physical trouble.

Mars.—Mars in exaltation, in his own sign, in angles, trines, or the eleventh house, in conjunction with the lords of the Ascendant, the ninth or eleventh house, denotes honours from the king, employment, property and wealth.

Dragon's Head (Rahu).—Rahu in exaltation, in his own sign, angles, trines, or eleventh house or aspected by a benefic or in conjunction with the lords of trines or tenth house, denotes increase of wealth and prosperity, success in an undertaking, loss of enemies, favours from superiors, travel towards north-east and return to native land. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house or in conjunction with a malefic, uncharitable and wicked acts, danger to parents and quarrels with people.

Jupiter.—Jupiter in exaltation, in his own sign, angles, trines or in a benefic sign from the rising sign or Ascendant, denotes excess of wealth, honour, fame and popularity, birth of a son, happiness of family circle, tendency towards reading religious or metaphysical books. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the significator or in conjunction with a malefic, it indicates trouble to brothers, loss of position, travel, quarrels and danger from thieves and superiors and loss in business.

Saturn.—Saturn in exaltation, in his own sign, in angles or trines, indicates general prosperity, happiness from brothers, illicit intercourse, pilgrimage, charities, and excess of expenditure over income. If in the sixth, eighth, or twelfth house from the Ascendant or significator, health, danger to parents, loss of business, and animals, and trouble to wife and children.

Mercury.—Mercury in exaltation, in his own sign, angles, trines or the eleventh house, indicates favours from superiors, birth of a son, acquisition of wealth by honest means, company of gay persons, happiness and general prosperity and increase of knowledge or some literary achievement. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the significator or aspected by a malefic, loss of position, discredit among people, residence away from home. If lord of the seventh or in conjunction with its lord, physical trouble.

Dragon's Tail (Ketu).—Ketu in exaltation, in his own sign or in conjunction with the lords of trines and tenth house, indicates prosperity in business, increase of quadrupeds, suppression of enemies. If in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house from the significator or conjunction with a malefic, it indicates quarrels with wife or trouble in love affairs, loss of wealth and property and failure in undertakings. If lord of the second or the seventh house, some physical ailment.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF INTERPERIODS OF PLANETS IN A SUBPERIOD OF A PLANET ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT TIMES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

To judge the effects of the interperiods of planets, in subperiod of a planet, their dignities or debilities should be ascertained with regard to the subperiod of a planet reckoning its location in the birth-chart as the Ascendant (subperiod chart) in addition to their dignities or debilities in the birth chart and in the navamamsha chart (see page 57).

The significations of the interperiods of planets should be judged from their location, and the houses owned and aspected by them in the subperiod chart in addition to their significations is shown in the birth chart.

The effects, good or bad, of the interperiods of planets depend on the sum-total of their strength in the birth chart, sub-period chart and navamamsha chart as following tabulations will show. In tabulations plus and minus signs indicate the dignities and debilities respectively of a planet and possibility of attaining the effects, either good or bad, is shown in percentage in the "result" column.

Birth Chart.	Sub-period chart.	Navam chart.	Result.
+ −	+ −	+ −	90%
+ −	− +	+ −	80%
+ −	+ −	− +	70%
− +	+ −	+ −	Indifferent.

SUB-PERIOD OF SUN

Interperiods

Sun.—Mental worry. Troubles through women. Loss of wealth. Headache. Debate with learned persons.

Moon.—Confusion of the mind. Quarrels. Anxiety. Possibility of losing jewels by theft is indicated.

Mars.—Displeasure of Government or superiors. Injury by weapons. Imprisonment. Great calamity. Danger from fire.

Rahu.—Lung-trouble is indicated. Loss of wealth and employment. Injury from weapons. Displeasure of superiors.

Jupiter.—Destruction of enemies. Success. Increase of prosperity, wealth and property. Acquisition of a horse and carriage or motor-car.

Saturn.—Loss of wealth and honour. Injury through animals and other unheard of miseries.

Mercury.—Education or fulfilment of it. Respect among learned men. Pilgrimage and respect for religion. General prosperity.

Ketu.—Danger to life. Loss of wealth. Displeasure of superiors. Troubles from relatives. Breaking up of the family.

Venus.—Slight prosperity. Misery will be balanced by happiness.

SUB-PERIOD OF MOON

Interperiods

Moon.—Denotes property, wealth and general prosperity. Possibility of a marriage or happiness from wife.

Mars.—Fame and honours are indicated. Sharpening of intellect. Enjoyment in the company of friends and relatives.

Rahu.—Increase of property. Sound health. Honours from a king or a superior person. Possibility of accidental death.

Jupiter.—Increase of property. Health and wealth. Spiritual gains. Philosophical trend of the mind. Favours from Government or superiors.

Saturn.—Illness. Loss of wealth and honour.

Mercury.—Birth of a son. Success in an undertaking. Honour and fame. Acquisition of knowledge. General prosperity.

Ketu.—Quarrels with superiors. Accidental or sudden death. Loss of happiness. Troubles in an undertaking.

Venus.—Birth of a daughter. Acquisition of wealth. General happiness. He will be liked by all people and get sumptuous meals.

Sun.—Troubles through enemies. Happiness, success in an undertaking. Storage of corns and cloth.

SUB-PERIOD OF MARS

Interperiods

Mars.—Danger from enemies. Deadly quarrels. Flow of blood. Accidental death.

Rahu.—Imprisonment or fine. Displeasure of superiors. Loss of wealth. Bad and irregular meals. Quarrels.

Jupiter.—Derangement of mind. Worry. Unhappiness. Failure in an undertaking.

Saturn.—Loss of elderly person and of wealth. Illness. Physical debility. Worry in general.

Mercury.—Confusion of mind. Loss of wealth and friends. Fever.

Ketu.—Idleness. Headache. Illness. Sinful acts. Enmity of superiors. Accidental death. Injury by weapons.

Venus.—Troubles from menial. Dysentery. Cholera. Displeasure of Government or superiors.

Sun.—Acquisition of property. General prosperity. Contentment.

Moon.—Liking for white cloth. Acquisition of jewels. Success in an undertaking.

SUB-PERIOD OF RAHU

Interperiods

Rahu.—Imprisonment and illness. Paralysis of hand or severance of it by weapon. Danger from fire. Enmity of friends. An unexpected distress.

Jupiter.—Honour from a king or elevation to a higher position. Lost property regained. General prosperity.

Saturn.—A long termed imprisonment. Unhappiness and nervous exhaustion.

Mercury.—Travel to foreign countries and fame abroad. Gains from all sources and general prosperity.

Ketu.—Derangement of mind. Impediment for achieving success. Loss of property and wealth. Quarrels.

Venus.—Sorrow upon death of an animal or wife or relative.

Sun.—Possibility of getting fever. Inadvertence. Sons and grandsons may suffer from illness or accident.

Moon.—Uneasiness. Quarrels. Worry. Danger to father. There is possibility of a disgrace.

Mars.—Native will suffer from blood-diseases and fistula-in-ano. Loss of wealth. A great physical weakness.

SUB-PERIOD OF JUPITER

Interperiods

Jupiter.—General prosperity. A good intellectual development. Religious propensities. Philosophical studies.

Saturn.—Acquisition of landed property. Purchase of the means of locomotion. General happiness.

Mercury.—Fulfilment of education or acquiring of knowledge. Happiness in company of friends. Purchase of jewels.

Ketu.—Possibility of death from drowning. Imprisonment. Quarrels. Death through a brief illness or a sudden death.

Venus.—Acquisition of fine arts. Increase of wealth. Contentment. Happiness.

Sun.—Gains from parents, friends and Kings. Honour and fame.

Moon.—Miseries will come to amend. Attainment of wealth. All good efforts in the past render their fruits to the native.

Mars.—Danger from weapons. Trouble round about anus. Indigestion.

Rahu.—Quarrels with menials and danger from them. Copulation with vile and filthy women.

SUB-PERIOD OF SATURN

Interperiods

Saturn.—Physical ailments. Serious enmities arise. Troubles come upon the native through vile and filthy people. He will visit the foreign countries.

Mercury.—Loss of memory. Quarrels. Derangement of the stomach. Loss of money and danger through enemies.

Ketu.—troubles come upon the native through his relative and friends. Will be subject to some estrangement, restraint and worry in general.

Venus.—Native will achieve success in an undertaking. Happiness. He will be respected by people.

Sun.—Frequent domestic quarrels. Native will suffer from fever and other ailments.

Moon.—Knowledge in some particular direction will increase. He will take in hand new works. Increase of expense and sexual appetite.

Mars.—Native loses his strength and animation. Danger from fire. Loss of son. Nervous exhaustion and frequent attacks of cold. Serious strife will ensue.

Rahu.—Loss of wealth and property. Fever and death. Travel to foreign countries is indicated.

Jupiter.—Wife will go astray. Miseries and quarrels will ensue.

SUB-PERIOD OF MERCURY

Interperiods

Mercury.—Sharpening of intellect and gain by knowledge of fine arts. The native will prosper and receive favours and approbation from superiors.

Ketu.—Coarse meal. Native will suffer from diseases of stomach, jaundice or leprosy.

Venus.—Native acquires wealth if he goes northwards. Danger from animals. He covets a superior position.

Sun.—Physical ailments and mental anxiety. Loss of animation.

Moon.—Possibility of marriage and if married, birth of a daughter indicated. Native will gain general prosperity and happiness.

Mars.—Danger from fire, weapon and flow of blood are indicated.

Rahu.—Quarrel with wife. Displeasure of superiors. Dread of something.

Jupiter.—Favours from Government or superiors. Re-acquisition of lost property. Digestive trouble.

Saturn.—Nervous exhaustion. Injury to the body. Loss of wealth.

SUB-PERIOD OF KETU

Interperiods

Ketu.—Danger to life from dropsy and pleurisy. Travel to foreign countries. Loss of wealth and sudden death.

Venus.—Troubles with eyes. Headache. Destruction of domestic animals. Loss of wealth. Fear and danger through foreigners.

Sun.—Quarrels with friends. Death after a brief illness. Mental uneasiness. Disputes and contests of different kinds.

Moon. —Disgrace. Physical ailment. Confusion of mind. Increase of stomach troubles.

Mars.—Injury by weapons or operation. Injury from a fall. Danger of fire. Trouble and fear from a base person.

Rahu.—Quarrels and troubles through opposite sex. Enemies will arise. Fear through menial.

Jupiter. —Loss of property and wealth. Enmity with friends. Bad time generally. Rivalry.

Saturn. —Death of domestic animals. Physical troubles. Gains by driblets. News of a friend being killed.

Mercury. —The mind is filled with gloomy forebodings and grief. Unsuccessful in all undertakings.

SUB-PERIOD OF VENUS

Interperiods

Venus.—Acquisition of a horse or jewels whose colour is white. Pleasure in company of beautiful women.

Sun.—Headache and loss of bodily strength. Troubles from enemies. A little gain.

Moon.—Birth of a daughter. Favours from king or superiors. Native will gain honour and fame by his elevation to higher post.

Mars.—Affections of the blood and trouble therefrom. Quarrels. Injury. Great sorrow.

Rahu.—Quarrels with and troubles from females. Sudden unexpected danger. Displeasure of superiors and danger from enemies.

Jupiter.—Wealth will increase considerably. Gain of a post of honour. Acquisition of a horse and carriage and other means of location.

Saturn.—Acquisition of base things and animals, such as iron, seasame, pulse, camel, goat, etc. Physical ailment.

Mercury.—Gain of knowledge. Wealth. General prosperity. Profit through occupation and acquirement of deposit.

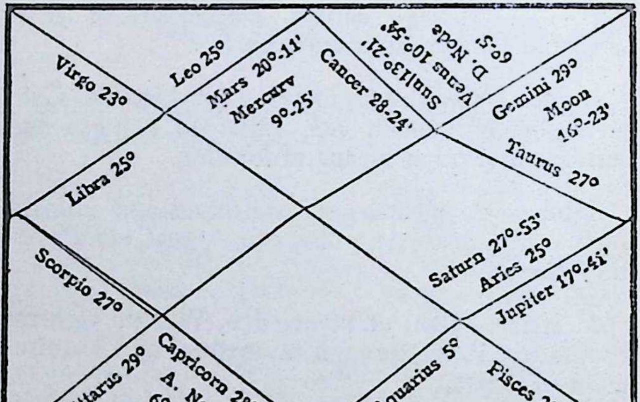
ILLUSTRATIVE HOROSCOPE

Birth-Date and Time

Monday, 5th July 1880 at 6 hours 37 minutes A.M., Local time, Bombay.

Horoscope–cast according to the Western Method.

FIG. No. 4.


Virgo 23°
Leo 25°
Mars 20°.11'
Mercury
9°.25'
Cancer 28-24'
Sun13°-21'
Venus 10°-54'
D. Node
6°-5
Gemini 29°
Moon
16°-23'
Taurus 27°
Libra 25°
Saturn 27°.53'
Aries 25°
Jupiter 17°.41'
Scorpio 27°
Sagittarius 29°
Capricorn 28°-24'
A. Node
6°-5'
Aquarius 5°
Pisces 23°

Its conversion to Indian horoscope cast after deducting Ayanamsha 21°-58′ for the year 1880 from the degrees of signs and planets.

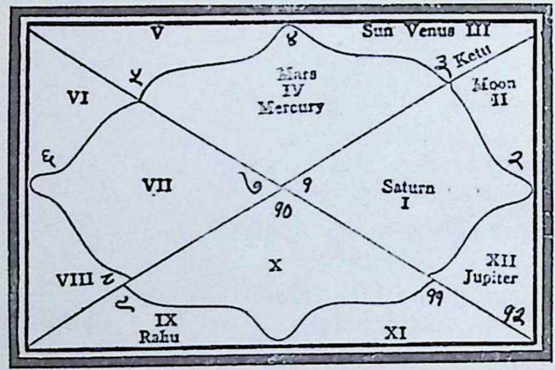
CUSPS OF HOUSES AND THEIR DEGREES

Cusp of the first house	3°6′-26″
Mid point	,,-19′-44″
Cusp of the second house	4°-3′-2″
Mid point	,,-17′-2″
Cusp of the third house	5°-1′-2″
Mid point	,,-17′-2″
Cusp of the fourth house	6°-3′-2″
Mid point	,,-19′-2″
Cusp of the fifth house	7°-5′-2″
Mid point	,,-21′-2″
Cusp of the sixth house	8°-7′-2″
Mid point	,,-21′-44″
Cusp of the seventh house	9°-6′-26″
Mid point	,,-19′-44″
Cusp of the eighth house	10°-3′-2″
Mid point	,,-17′-2″
Cusp of the ninth house	11°-1′-2″
Mid point	,,-17′-2″
Cusp of the tenth house	12°-3′-2″
Mid point	,,-19′-2″
Cusp of the eleventh house	1°-5′-2″
Mid point	,,-21′-2″
Cusp of the twelfth house	2°-7′-2″
Mid point	,,-21′-44″

PLANETS, THEIR DEGREES AND NAVAMAMSHA

Planet	Degrees	Navamamsha	Planet	Degrees	Navamamsha	Planet	Degrees	Navamamsna
Sun	2-21-53	I	Mercury	3-17-27	VIII	Saturn	12-5-55	II
Moon	1-24-25	V	Jupiter	11-15-43	XI	Rahu	8-14-9	V
Mars	3-28-13	XII	Venus	2-18-56	XII	Ketu	2-14-9	XI

FIG. No. 5.



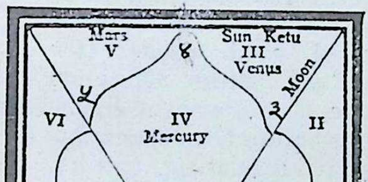
BHAVA-CHALIT AND NAVAMAMSHA CHARTS

From the degrees of the planets and houses we can prepare a chart of the planets to show their true position as regards their inclination towards the sign. If the degrees of a planet, located in the Birth-Chart, exceed those of the mid-point of the house, it is placed in the next sign. Similarly if the degrees of the planet are less than those of the mid-point, it is placed in the preceding sign.

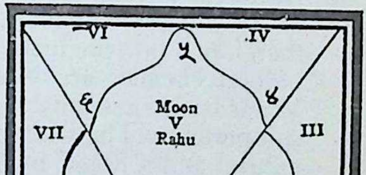
Thus the planets Mars and the Moon though originally located in Cancer and Taurus respectively in the Birth-Chart, in the Bhava-Chalit chart they are placed in the next signs, Leo and Gemini respectively. Similarly Saturn, though in Aries in the Birth-Chart, is shown in the Bhava-Chalit chart in the preceding sign of Pisces.

To cast the Navamamsha chart we must know the ninth division of the rising sign Cancer in which its degrees 6°-26″ fall. Referring to the Diagram on page 50 we find that it falls in the sign Leo.

BHAVACHALITA


Mars
V
४
Sun Ketu
III
Venus
Moon
५
VI
IV
Mercury
३
II
६
२
VII
७
१
I
१०
८
Saturn XII Jupiter
VIII
X
११
१२
IX
Rahu
XI

NAVAMAMSHA


VI
५
IV
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Moon
V
Rahu
४
VII
III
७
३
VIII
Mercury
८
२
Saturn
II
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९
IX
Ketu
XI
Jupiter
Sun
I
१०
१२
Venus
१
X
XII
Mars

STRENGTH OF THE PLANETS IN THE CHART

Sun.—The Sun in Gemini in the twelfth house is debilitated by his position; but the effects of debility will be mitigated owing to the reception of Mercury, the lord of the twelfth house, in the Ascendant-angular position. He is in conjunction with a benefic (Venus) and malefic (Ketu). The Sun is aspected by a malefic (Saturn). His natural friends are the Moon, Mars, Jupiter. His temporal friends are Mars, Mercury, the Moon, Jupiter and Saturn. Of these Mars, the Moon and Jupiter are natural as well as temporal friends. The sub-periods of these planets under the period of the Sun will, therefore, be productive of good results. His natural enemies are Venus and Saturn. Of these Venus is his enemy by temporal relation as well; his sub-period will be bad while Saturn is an enemy by natural and a friend by temporal relations; and his present temporal relation will predominate to give good results as Saturn is strong by position in the chart. His signification will be of the twelfth house by position, of the second house by ownership of sign and of the sixth by aspect.

Moon.—The Moon in Taurus, in the sign of her exaltation, and in the eleventh house, is both strong by position and sign. She is not aspected by any planet. She is the ruler of the Ascendant, and is unaspected by any planet. Her natural friends are the Sun and Mercury while, except Rahu, all the planets in the chart are her friends by temporal relations. Of these the Sun and Mercury, who are her friends by temporal relation, will yield the best of results in their sub-periods. The sub-periods of the other planets, except Rahu, who is her natural and temporal enemy, will yield favourable results. Her significations will be of the fourth house as its ruler, of the fifth by aspect, and of the eleventh house by location.

Mars.—Mars in Cancer is debilitated by sign, but his location in the Ascendant, an angular house, is strong and is in conjunction with Mercury, by benefic planet. His strength is further heightened by his rulership of the tenth and fifth house of the horoscope which are angles and trines, respectively. He is aspected by Jupiter, a benefic planet. His natural friends are Jupiter, the Moon and the Sun while the Sun, Venus, Ketu, Saturn and the Moon are his friends by temporal positions. The sub-periods of the Sun and the Moon, who are his friends, both will be productive of good results. The sub-periods of Mercury and Rahu who are his natural as well as temporal enemies will be bad, but the effects will be mitigated as they both are strong by position. Jupiter, his natural friend, is an enemy by his temporal position. His sub-period too will not be bad as he is strong both by position and sign and aspects the period planet. His significations will be of the Ascendant by position, of the fourth, seventh and eighth houses by aspect and the fifth and the tenth houses by rulership.

Dragon's Head (Rahu).—Rahu in Sagittarius, in the sixth house, is strong by position and sign. He is aspected by the Sun, a malefic, and Venus, a benefic planet. His natural friends are Saturn, Mercury and Venus, while none of the planets, except Jupiter, are his friends by temporal relations. Jupiter by nature being indifferent to Saturn and friends by temporal relation will give good results in his sub-period as he is also strong by position and sign. His natural enemies are the Sun, the Moon and Mars. They are also his enemies by temporal position; therefore, the sub-periods of these planets will give bad results while the sub-periods of Saturn, Mercury and Venus who are his friends by nature and enemies by temporal position will give indifferent results; of these Venus will be bad as she is debilitated by position. His signification will be of the house in which he is located.

Jupiter.—Jupiter in Pisces and in the ninth house is strong both by position and sign, but is indifferent by rulership as he owns the sixth, an evil house, and ninth, which is a trine. He is a friend of the Moon, Mars and the Sun by nature and by temporal relations of Saturn, Moon, Venus, the Sun and Ketu. The sub-periods of the Moon and the Sun will be productive of good results as they are friends both ways. The sub-period of Mars ought to be indifferent as he is an enemy by temporal position but in himself being strong by position and rulership will produce good results. The sub-period of Saturn will produce favourable results, as he is originally indifferent and a friend by temporal position. Besides, Saturn is strong by position. The sub-period of Venus will be indifferent while of

Mercury who is an enemy both ways will be bad, but the evil effects will be mitigated as he is aspected by the period planet. His significations will be of the house of his location, of the ninth and sixth house by rulership, and of the first, third and fifth house by aspect.

Saturn.—Saturn in Aries in the tenth house though debilitated by sign is strong by position. He is indifferent by rulership as he owns by signs the seventh house, an angle, and the eighth house, an evil one. He is unaspected by any planet. His natural friends are Venus, Mercury and Rahu. All the planets in the chart except Rahu are his friends by temporal relations. Of these the sub-periods of Mercury and Venus will be the best but their associations with malefics will tone down their effects. The sub-period of Jupiter will produce good results as he is neutral by nature but the Moon and Mars being strong by position will on the whole produce good effects. The sub-period of Rahu will be good as he is strong by position. His significations will be of the twelfth house of his location, of the seventh and eighth houses by rulership, and of the twelfth, fourth and eighth by aspect.

Mercury.—Mercury in Cancer in the Ascendant is in the sign of his enemy, but is strong by position. He is in association with a malefic, Mars. He is bad by rulership as he owns the third and the twelfth house by signs but he is aspected by Jupiter, a benefic, which greatly tones down the evil results he is likely to produce. His natural friends are the Sun and Venus while Saturn, Venus, Ketu, the Moon and the Sun are friends by temporal relations. The sub-periods of Venus and the Sun will be for the good, of Saturn who is neutral to him, will also be for the good. The sub-period of the Moon, who is his natural enemy ought to be bad, but being strong by position and temporal relations, the evil results will be eclipsed by the good that he is likely to do. The sub-periods of Jupiter and Mars will produce good results as they are neutral to him; of Rahu though an enemy by temporal relation, will be good as he is the friend of Saturn and is strong by position. His signification will be of the house of his location, of the twelfth and third houses, by ownership and of the seventh by aspect.

Dragon's Tail (Ketu).—Ketu in the twelfth house is in the sign of his exaltation. He is strong both by sign and position. His natural friends are Venus, Mercury and Saturn while all the planets except Rahu are his friends by temporal position. The sub-periods of Venus, Mercury and Saturn who are his friends both ways will be the best in proportion to their strength in the chart. Jupiter, the Sun, the Moon, Mars and Rahu who are his neutral and enemies by temporal position will be indifferent. His signification will be of the house of his location.

Venus.—Venus in Gemini, in the twelfth house, is a weakling by position and sign. She is bad as regards her rulership as she owns an angle and the eleventh house. She is in association with malefic Ketu and Sun. Her natural friends are Saturn and

Mercury, while all the planets except Rahu are her friends by temporal relations. The sub-periods of Mercury and Saturn shall be for the good, and of Venus, though a friend, will be indifferent owing to her associations with malefics. The sub-periods of Jupiter and Mars, who are originally indifferent, will produce good results while the sub-periods of the other planets, the Moon and the Sun, who are her enemies by nature and friends by temporal relations, will be according to their strength in the chart. The sub-period of Rahu, who is her friend originally but an enemy by temporal relations, will also be according to his strength in the chart. Her signification will be of the house of her location, of the fourth and eleventh house by ownership and of the sixth house by aspect.

CALCULATION OF THE PLANETARY PERIODS

The Moon in the chart is given as 24°-25′ in Taurus. Looking at the diagram on page 50 we find that its location in Taurus is in the fifth Asterism, Mriga, which begins at 23°-21′. The Moon has, therefore, already advanced in that Asterism by 1°-5′. It has, however, still to cover 12°-15′ the remaining portion of that Asterism. The ruler of the Asterism Mriga is Mars and its ruling period is 7 years. We can now find out by the "Ruler of Three," how many of the 7 years the Moon has already enjoyed in passing over 1°-5′ before birth.

13°-20′ (=800′) : 1°-5′ (=65′) : : 7 years.

=0 Year, 6 Months, 24 Days, and 18 Hours.

This period deducted from 7 years will give us the age up to which the native will be under the influence of Mars, and that comes to 6 Yrs. 5 Ms. 5 Dys. 6 Hrs. By adding to this period the periods of successive planets in their order, we get the various age limits ruled by the period planets.

With regard to the expired portion of the Mars' period we can also locate the sub-period under Mars in which the native was born. Referring to the Tables of Sub-periods we find that the sub-period of Mars is 0 Yr. 4 Ms. 27 Days. This sub-period, being smaller than the expired period of Mars, is already exhausted before the birth of the native. The next period of Rahu is 1 Yr. 0 Ms. 18 Days after Mars' sub-period. So the birth must have occurred in the sub-period of Rahu under Mars. We can still further contract the time by the help of the inter-periods of Rahu in the sub-period of Mars and note the inter-period in Rahu when the native was born.

	Yrs.	Ms.	Days.	Hrs.
S. P. of Mars	0	4	27	0
I. P. of Rahu in S. P. of Rahu	0	1	26	16.8
The period expired before birth.. ..	0	6	23	16.8

We still have to account for 1 day 12 hrs. the excess over this period in the expired period of Mars.

(6Ms. 24Days 18Hrs.)–(6Ms. 23Days. 16.8 Hrs.)=0Ms. 1Day 12Hrs. This will be the expired portion before birth of the next inter-period planet, Jupiter, in the sub-period of Rahu under Mars. The inter-period of Jupiter is 1M. 20Days 9.6Hrs. The birth of the native, therefore, occurred in the inter-period of Jupiter in the sub-period of Rahu under the period of Mars and the native has still to enjoy 1M. 10Days 9.6Hrs. of the inter-period of Jupiter after his birth. The following tabulation will make the method of finding out the expired period of sub-period and inter-period planets clear.

	Yrs.	Ms.	Days.	Hrs.
S. P. of Mars expired	0	4	27	0
I. P. of Rahu in S. P. of Rahu expired	0	1	26	16.8
I. P. of Jupiter in S. P. of Rahu expired	0	0	1	1.2
	0	0	24	18.0
I. P. of Jupiter in S. P. of Rahu still to expire	0	0	19	9.6

With these preliminary calculations we can now prepare tables of sub-periods and inter-periods of the planets for this particular chart for any number of years to suit the longevity and when this is done, no further mathematical calculations are necessary.

TABLE OF PERIODS OF THE PLANETS

Mahadasa

Planets.	*Periods.*				*Age.*				*Date.*			
	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.	Hrs.	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.	Hrs.	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.	Hrs.
Mars expired ..	0	6	24	18	0	0	0	0	1880	7	5	6.6
Mars, running	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	1887	0	10	12.6
Rahu ..	18	0	0	0	24	5	5	6	1905	0	10	12.6
Jupiter ..	16	0	0	0	40	5	5	6	1921	0	10	12.6
Saturn ..	19	0	0	0	59	5	5	6	1940	0	10	12.6
Mercury ..	17	0	0	0	76	5	5	6	1957	0	10	12.6

TABLE OF SUB-PERIODS

Antar-dasas

SUB-PERIOD OF MARS

Planets.	*Periods.*				*Age.*				*Date.*			
	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.	Hrs.	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.	Hrs.	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.	Hrs.
S P. of Mars. expired.	0	4	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ „ Rahu expired.	0	1	27	18	0	0	0	0	1880	7	5	6.6
„ .. Rahu Running.	0	10	20	6	0	10	20	6	1881	5	25	12.6
„ „ Jupiter.	0	11	6	0	1	9	26	6	1882	5	1	12.6
„ „ Saturn.	1	1	9	0	2	11	5	6	1883	6	10	12.6
, „ Mercury.	0	11	27	0	3	11	2	6	1884	6	7	12.6
„ „ Ketu.	0	4	27	0	4	3	29	6	1884	11	4	12.6
„ „ Venus.	1	2	0	0	5	5	29	6	1886	1	4	12.6
„ „ Sun.	0	4	6	0	5	10	5	6	1886	5	10	12.6
„ „ Moon.	0	7	0	0	6	5	5	6	1887	0	10	12.6

SUB-PERIODS OF RAHU

Planets	*Periods.*				*Age*				*Age*			
	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.	Hrs.	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.	Hrs.	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.	Hrs.
P. of Mars expired.	6	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	1887	0	10	12.6
S. P. of Rahu.	2	8	12	6	9	1	17	6	1889	8	22	12.6
,, ,, Jupiter.	2	4	24	0	11	6	11	6	1892	1	16	12.6
,, ,, Saturn.	2	10	6	0	14	4	17	6	1894	11	22	12.6
,, ,, Mercury.	2	6	18	0	16	11	5	6	1897	6	10	12.6
,, ,, Ketu.	1	0	18	0	17	11	23	6	1898	6	28	12.6
,, ,, Venus.	3	0	0	0	20	11	23	6	1901	6	28	12.6
,, ,, Sun.	0	10	24	0	21	10	17	6	1902	5	22	12.6
,, ,, Moon.	1	6	0	0	23	4	17	6	1903	11	22	12.6
,, ,, Mars.	1	0	18	0	24	5	5	6	1905	0	10	12.6

SUB-PERIODS OF JUPITER

P. of Rahu expired.	24	5	5	6	24	5	5	6	1905	0	10	12.6
S. P. of Jupiter.	2	1	18	0	26	6	23	6	1907	1	28	12.6
,, ,, Saturn.	2	6	12	0	29	1	5	6	1909	8	10	12.6
,, ,, Mercury.	2	3	6	0	31	4	11	6	1911	11	16	12.6
,, ,, Ketu.	0	11	6	0	32	3	17	6	1912	10	22	12.6
,, ,, Venus.	2	8	0	0	34	11	17	6	1915	6	22	12.6
,, ,, Sun.	0	9	18	0	35	9	5	6	1916	4	10	12.6
,, ,, Moon.	1	4	0	0	37	1	5	6	1917	8	10	12.6
,, ,, Mars.	0	11	6	0	38	0	11	6	1918	7	16	12.6
,, ,, Rahu	2	4	24	0	40	5	5	6	1921	0	10	12.6

SUB-PERIODS OF SATURN

P. of Jupiter expired.	40	5	5	6	40	5	5	6	1921	0	10	12.6
S. P. of Saturn.	3	0	3	0	43	5	8	6	1924	0	13	12.6
,, ,, Mercury.	2	8	9	0	46	1	17	6	1926	8	22	12.6
,, ,, Ketu.	1	1	9	0	47	2	26	6	1927	10	1	12.6
,, ,, Venus.	3	2	0	0	50	4	26	6	1931	0	1	12.6
,, ,, Sun.	0	11	12	0	51	4	8	6	1931	11	13	12.6
,, ,, Moon.	1	7	0	0	52	11	8	6	1933	6	13	12.6
,, ,, Mars.	1	1	9	0	54	0	17	6	1934	7	22	12.6
,, ,, Rahu	2	10	6	0	56	10	23	6	1937	5	28	12.6
,, ,, Jupiter	2	6	12	0	59	5	5	6	1940	0	10	12.6

SUB-PERIODS OF MERCURY

Planets.	*Periods* Yrs.Ms.Dys.Hrs.	*Age* Yrs.Ms.Dys.Hrs.	*Date* Yrs.Ms.Dys.Hrs.
P. of Saturn expired.	0 0 0 0	59 5 5 6	1940 0 10 12.6
S. P. of Mercury	2 4 27 0	61 10 2 6	1942 5 7 12.6
„ „ Ketu.	0 11 27 0	62 9 29 6	1943 5 4 12.6
„ „ Venus.	2 10 0 0	65 7 29 6	1946 3 4 12.6
„ „ Sun.	0 10 6 0	66 6 5 6	1947 1 10 12.6
„ „ Moon.	1 5 0 0	67 11 5 6	1948 6 10 12.6
„ „ Mars.	0 11 27 0	68 11 2 6	1949 6 7 12.6
„ „ Rahu.	2 6 18 0	71 5 20 6	1952 0 25 12.6
„ „ Jupiter	2 3 6 0	73 8 26 6	1954 4 1 12.6
„ „ Saturn.	2 8 9 0	76 5 5 6	1957 0 10 12.6

INTER-PERIODS

The inter-periods of Rahu in the sub-periods of Mars under its own period have been here calculated as a guide. Other inter-periods may similarly be calculated.

INTER-PERIODS OF RAHU UNDER MARS

Planets.	*Periods.* Yrs.Ms.Dys.Hrs.	*Age.* Yrs.Ms.Dys.Hrs.	*Date.* Yrs.Ms.Dys.Hrs.
S. P. of Mars.	0 4 27 0	expired before birth.	
I. P. of Rahu.	0 1 26 16.8	„	„ „
„ „ Jupiter expired.	0 0 1 1.2	„	1880 7 5 6.60
„ „ Jupiter running.	0 1 19 8.4	0 1 19 8.4	1880 8 24 15.00
„ „ Saturn.	0 1 29 20.4	0 3 19 4.8	1880 10 24 11.40
„ „ Mercury.	0 1 23 13.2	0 5 12 18.0	1881 0 18 0.60
„ „ Ketu.	0 0 22 1.2	0 6 4 19.2	1881 1 10 1.80
„ „ Venus.	0 2 3 0.0	0 8 7 19.2	1881 3 13 1.80
„ „ Sun.	0 0 18 21.6	0 8 26 16.8	1881 4 1 23.14
„ „ Moon.	0 1 1 12.0	0 9 28 4.8	1881 5 3 12.04
„ „ Mars.	0 0 22 1.2	0 10 10 20.0	1881 5 25 12.06

TABLES OF
PERIODS, SUB-PERIODS AND INTER-PERIODS
OF PLANETS

महादशा, अन्तरदशा र प्रत्यन्तरदशा.

SUN
Years
SUB-PERIODS

	Sun	Moon	Mars	Rahu	Jupiter	Saturn	Mercury	Ketu	Venus	Total.
Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Months	3	6	4	10	9	11	10	4	0	0
Days	18	0	6	24	18	12	6	6	0	0

Inter-Periods

I. P. of Sun.

	M.	D.	H.
Sun	0	5	9.6
Moon	0	9	0.0
Mars	0	6	7.2
Rahu	0	16	4.8
Jupiter	0	14	9.6
Saturn	0	17	2.4
Mercury	0	15	7.2
Ketu	0	6	7.2
Venus	0	18	0.0
Total	3	18	0.0

I. P. of Moon.

	M.	D.	H.
Moon	0	15	0
Mars	0	10	12
Rahu	0	27	0
Jupiter	0	24	0
Saturn	0	28	12
Mercury	0	25	12
Ketu	0	10	12
Venus	1	0	0
Sun	0	9	0
Total	6	0	0

I. P. of Mars.

	M.	D.	H.
Mars	0	7	8.4
Rahu	0	18	21.6
Jupiter	0	16	19.2
Saturn	0	9	22.8
Mercury	0	17	20.4
Ketu	0	7	8.4
Venus	0	21	0.0
Sun	0	6	7.2
Moon	0	10	12.0
Total	4	6	0.0

I. P. of Rahu.

	M.	D.	H.
Rahu	1	18	14.4
Jupiter	1	13	4.8
Saturn	1	21	7.2
Mercury	1	15	21.6
Ketu	0	18	21.6
Venus	1	24	0.0
Sun	0	16	4.8
Moon	0	27	0.0
Mars	0	18	21.6
Total	10	24	0.0

I. P. of Jupiter.

	M.	D.	H.
Jupiter	1	8	9.6
Saturn	1	15	14.4
Mercury	1	10	19.2
Ketu	0	16	19.2
Venus	1	18	0.0
Sun	0	14	9.6
Moon	0	24	0.0
Mars	0	16	19.2
Rahu	1	13	4.8
Total	9	18	0.0

I. P. of Saturn.

	M.	D.	H.
Saturn	1	24	3.6
Mercury	1	18	10.8
Ketu	0	19	22.8
Venus	1	27	0.0
Sun	0	17	2.4
Moon	0	28	12.0
Mars	0	19	22.8
Rahu	1	21	7.2
Jupiter	1	15	14.6
Total	11	12	0.0

I. P. of Mercury

	M.	D.	H.
Mercury	1	13	8.4
Ketu	0	17	20.4
Venus	1	21	0.0
Sun	0	15	7.2
Moon	0	25	12.0
Mars	0	17	20.4
Rahu	1	15	21.6
Jupiter	1	10	19.2
Saturn	1	18	10.8
Total	10	6	0.0

I. P. of Ketu.

	M.	D.	H.
Ketu	0	7	8.4
Venus	0	21	0.0
Sun	2	6	7.2
Moon	0	10	12.0
Mars	0	7	8.4
Rahu	0	18	21.6
Jupiter	0	16	19.6
Saturn	0	19	22.8
Mercury	0	17	20.4
Total	4	6	0.0

I. P. of Venus.

	M.	D.	H.
Venus	2	0	0
Sun	0	18	0
Moon	1	0	0
Mars	0	21	0
Rahu	1	24	0
Jupiter	1	18	0
Saturn	1	27	0
Mercury	1	21	0
Ketu	0	21	0
Total	12	0	0

MOON
10 Years
SUB-PERIODS

	Moon	Mars	Rahu	Jupiter	Saturn	Mercury	Ketu	Venus	Sun	Total.
Years	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	10
Months	10	7	6	4	7	5	7	8	6	0
Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Inter-Periods

I. P. of Moon.

	M.	D.	H.
Moon	0	25	0
Mars	0	17	12
Rahu	1	15	0
Jupiter	1	10	0
Saturn	1	17	12
Mercury	1	12	12
Ketu	0	17	12
Venus	1	20	0
Sun	0	15	0
Total	10	0	0

I. P. of Mars.

	M.	D.	H.
Mars	0	12	6
Rahu	1	1	12
Jupiter	0	28	0
Saturn	1	3	6
Mercury	0	29	18
Ketu	0	12	6
Venus	1	5	0
Sun	0	10	12
Moon	0	17	12
Total	7	0	0

I. P. of Rahu.

	M.	D.	H.
Rahu	2	21	0
Jupiter	2	12	0
Saturn	2	25	12
Mercury	2	16	12
Ketu	1	1	12
Venus	3	0	12
Sun	0	27	0
Moon	1	15	0
Mars	1	1	0
Total	18	0	0

I. P. of Jupiter.

	M.	D.	H.
Jupiter	2	4	0
Saturn	2	16	0
Mercury	2	8	0
Ketu	0	28	0
Venus	2	20	0
Sun	0	24	0
Moon	1	10	0
Mars	0	28	0
Rahu	2	12	0
Total	16	0	0

I. P. of Saturn.

	M.	D.	H.
Saturn	3	0	6
Mercury	2	20	18
Ketu	1	3	6
Venus	3	5	0
Sun	0	28	12
Moon	1	17	12
Mars	1	3	6
Rahu	2	25	12
Jupiter	2	16	0
Total	19	0	0

I. P. of Mercury.

	M.	D.	H.
Mercury	2	12	18
Ketu	0	29	18
Venus	2	25	0
Sun	0	25	0
Moon	1	12	12
Mars	0	29	18
Rahu	2	16	12
Jupiter	2	8	0
Saturn	2	20	18
Total	17	0	0

I. P. of Ketu

	M.	D.	H.
Ketu	0	12	6
Venus	1	5	0
Sun	0	10	12
Moon	0	17	12
Mars	0	12	6
Rahu	1	1	12
Jupiter	0	28	0
Saturn	1	3	6
Mercury	0	29	18
Total	7	0	0

I. P. of Venus.

	M.	D.	H.
Venus	3	10	0
Sun	1	0	0
Moon	1	20	0
Mars	1	5	0
Rahu	3	0	0
Jupiter	2	20	0
Saturn	3	5	0
Mercury	2	25	0
Ketu	1	5	0
Total	20	0	0

I. P. of Sun.

	M.	D.	H.
Sun	0	9	0
Moon	0	15	0
Mars	0	10	12
Rahu	0	27	0
Jupiter	0	24	0
Saturn	0	28	12
Mercury	0	25	12
Ketu	0	10	12
Venus	1	0	0
Total	6	0	0

MARS
(7 Years)
SUB-PERIODS

	Mars	Rahu	Jupiter	Saturn	Mercury	Ketu	Venus	Sun	Moon	Total.
Years	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Months	4	0	11	1	11	4	2	4	7	0
Days	27	18	6	9	27	27	0	6	0	0

Inter-Periods

I. P. of Mars.

	M.	D.	H.
Mars	0	8	13.8
Rahu	0	22	1.2
Jupiter	0	19	14.4
Saturn	0	23	6.6
Mercury	0	20	19.8
Ketu	0	8	13.8
Venus	0	24	12.0
Sun	0	7	8.4
Moon	0	12	6.0
Total	4	27	0.0

I. P. of Rahu

	M.	D.	H.
Rahu	1	26	16.8
Jupiter	1	20	9.6
Saturn	1	29	20.4
Mercury	1	23	13.2
Ketu	0	22	1.2
Venus	2	3	0.0
Sun.	0	18	21.6
Moon	1	1	12.0
Mars	0	22	1.2
Total	12	18	0.0

I. P. of Jupiter.

	M.	D.	H.
Jupiter	1	14	19.2
Saturn	1	23	4.8
Mercury	1	17	14.4
Ketu	0	19	14.4
Venus	2	26	0.0
Sun	0	16	19.2
Moon	0	28	0.0
Mars	0	19	14.4
Rahu	1	20	9.6
Total	11	6	0.0

I. P. of Saturn.

	M.	D.	H.
Saturn	2	3	4.2
Mercury	1	26	12.6
Ketu	0	23	6.6
Venus	2	6	12.0
Sun	0	19	22.8
Moon	1	3	6.0
Mars	0	23	6.6
Rahu	1	29	20.4
Jupiter	1	23	4.8
Total	13	9	0.0

I. P. of Mercury.

	M.	D.	H.
Mercury	1	20	13.8
Ketu	0	20	19.8
Venus	1	29	12.0
Sun	0	17	20.4
Moon	0	29	18.0
Mars	0	20	19.8
Rahu	1	23	13.2
Jupiter	1	17	14.4
Saturn	1	26	12.6
Total	11	27	0.0

I. P. of Ketu.

	M.	D.	H.
Ketu	0	8	13.8
Venus	0	24	12.0
Sun	0	7	8.4
Moon	0	12	6.0
Mars	0	8	13.8
Rahu	0	22	1.2
Jupiter	0	19	14.4
Saturn	0	23	6.6
Mercury	0	20	19.8
Total	4	27	0.0

I. P. of Venus.

	M.	D.	H.
Venus	2	10	0
Sun	0	21	0
Moon	1	5	0
Mars	0	24	12
Rahu	2	3	0
Jupiter	1	26	0
Saturn	2	6	12
Mercury	1	29	12
Ketu	0	24	12
Total	14	0	0

I. P. of Sun.

	M.	D.	H.
Sun	6	6	7.2
Moon	0	10	12.0
Mars	0	7	8.4
Rahu	0	18	21.6
Jupiter	0	16	19.2
Saturn	0	19	22.8
Mercury	0	17	12.4
Ketu	0	7	8.4
Venus	0	21	0.0
Total	4	6	0.0

I. P. of Moon

	M.	D.	H.
Moon	0	17	12
Mars	0	12	6
Rahu	1	1	12
Jupiter	0	28	0
Saturn	1	3	6
Mercury	0	29	18
Ketu	0	12	6
Venus	1	5	0
Sun	0	10	12
Total	7	0	0

RAHU
18 Years
SUB-PERIODS

	Rahu	Jupiter	Saturn	Mercury	Ketu	Venus	Sun	Moon	Mars	Total.
Years	2	2	2	2	1	3	0	1	1	18
Months	8	4	10	6	0	0	10	6	0	0
Days	12	24	6	18	18	0	24	0	18	0

Inter-Periods

I. P. of Rahu

	M.	D.	H.
Rahu	4	25	19.2
Jupiter	4	9	14.4
Saturn	5	3	21.6
Mercury	4	17	16.8
Ketu	1	26	16.8
Venus	5	12	0.0
Sun	1	18	14.4
Moon	2	21	0.0
Mars	1	26	16.8
Total	32	12	0.0

I. P. of Jupiter.

	M.	D.	H.
Jupiter	3	25	4.8
Saturn	4	16	19.2
Mercury	4	2	9.6
Ketu	1	20	9.6
Venus	2	24	0.0
Sun	1	13	4.0
Moon	2	12	0.8
Mars	1	20	9.6
Rahu	4	9	14.4
Total	28	24	0.0

I. P. of Saturn.

	M.	D.	H.
Saturn	5	12	10.8
Mercury	4	25	8.4
Ketu	1	29	20.4
Venus	5	21	0.0
Sun	1	21	7.2
Moon	2	25	12.0
Mars	1	29	20.4
Rahu	5	3	21.6
Jupiter	4	16	19.2
Total	34	6	0.0

I. P. of Mercury

	M.	D.	H.
Mercury	4	10	1.2
Ketu	1	23	13.2
Venus	5	3	0.0
Sun	1	15	21.6
Moon	2	16	12.0
Mars	1	23	13.2
Rahu	4	17	16.8
Jupiter	4	2	9.6
Saturn	4	25	8.4
Total	30	18	0.0

I. P. of Ketu

	M.	D.	H.
Ketu	0	22	1.2
Venus	0	3	0.0
Sun	0	18	21.6
Moon	1	1	12.0
Mars	0	22	1.2
Rahu	1	26	16.8
Jupiter	1	20	9.6
Saturn	1	29	20.4
Mercury	1	23	13.2
Total	12	18	0.0

I. P. of Venus.

	M.	D.	H.
Venus	6	0	0
Sun	1	24	0
Moon	3	0	0
Mars	2	3	0
Rahu	5	12	0
Jupiter	4	24	0
Saturn	5	21	0
Mercury	5	3	0
Ketu	2	3	0
Total	26	0	0

I. P. of Sun.

	M.	D.	H.
Sun	0	16	4.8
Moon	0	27	0.0
Mars	0	18	21.6
Rahu	1	18	14.4
Jupiter	1	13	4.8
Saturn	1	21	7.2
Mercury	1	15	21.6
Ketu	0	18	21.6
Venus	1	24	0.0
Total	10	24	0.0

I. P. of Moon.

	M.	D.	H.
Moon	1	15	0
Mars	1	1	12
Rahu	2	21	0
Jupiter	2	12	0
Saturn	2	25	12
Mercury	2	16	12
Ketu	1	1	12
Venus	3	0	0
Sun	0	27	0
Total	18	0	0

I. P. of Mars.

	M.	D.	H.
Mars	0	22	1.2
Rahu	1	26	16.8
Jupiter	1	20	9.6
Saturn	1	29	20.4
Mercury	1	23	13.2
Ketu	0	22	1.2
Venus	2	3	0.0
Sun	0	18	21.6
Moon	1	1	12.0
Total	12	18	0.0

JUPITER
16 Years
SUB-PERIODS

	Jupiter	Saturn	Mercury	Ketu	Venus	Sun	Moon	Mars	Rahu	Total.
Years	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	16
Months	1	6	3	11	8	9	4	11	4	0
Days	18	12	6	6	0	18	0	6	24	0

Inter-Periods

I. P. of Jupiter.

	M.	D.	H.
Jupiter	3	12	9.6
Saturn	4	1	14.4
Mercury	3	18	19.2
Ketu	1	14	19.2
Venus	4	8	0.0
Sun	1	8	9.6
Moon	2	4	0.0
Mars	1	14	19.2
Rahu	3	25	4.8
Total	25	18	0.0

I. P. of Saturn.

	M.	D.	H.
Saturn	4	24	96.
Mercury	4	9	4.8
Ketu	1	23	4.8
Venus	5	2	0.0
Sun	1	15	14.4
Moon	2	16	0.0
Mars	1	23	4.8
Rahu	4	16	19.2
Jupiter	4	1	14.4
Total	30	12	0.0

I. P. of Mercury.

	M.	D.	H.
Mercury	3	25	14.4
Ketu	1	17	14.4
Venus	4	16	0.0
Sun	1	10	19.2
Moon	2	8	0.0
Mars	1	17	14.4
Rahu	4	2	9.6
Jupiter	3	18	19.2
Saturn	4	9	4.8
Total	27	6	0.0

I. P. of Ketu.

	M.	D.	H.
Ketu	0	19	14.4
Venus	1	26	0.0
Sun	0	16	19.2
Moon	0	28	0.0
Mars	0	10	14.4
Rahu	1	20	9.6
Jupiter	1	14	19.2
Saturn	1	23	4.8
Mercury	1	17	14.4
Total	11	6	0.0

I. P. of Venus.

	M.	D.	H.
Venus	5	10	0.0
Sun	1	18	0.0
Moon	2	20	0.0
Mars	1	26	0.0
Rahu	4	24	0.0
Jupiter	4	8	0.0
Saturn	5	2	0.0
Mercury	4	16	0.0
Ketu	1	26	0.0
Total	32	0	00.

I. P. of Sun.

	M.	D.	H.
Sun	0	14	9.6
Moon	0	24	0.0
Mars	0	16	19.2
Rahu	1	13	4.8
Jupiter	1	8	9.6
Saturn	1	15	14.4
Mercury	1	10	19.2
Ketu	0	16	10.2
Venus	1	18	0.0
Total	9	8	0.0

I. P. of Moon.

	M.	D.	H.
Moon	1	10	0.0
Mars	0	28	0.0
Rahu	2	12	0.0
Jupiter	2	4	0.0
Saturn	2	16	0.0
Mercury	2	8	0.0
Ketu	0	28	0.0
Venus	2	20	0.0
Sun	0	24	0.0
Total	16	0	0.0

I. P. of Mars.

	M.	D.	H.
Mars	0	19	14.4
Rahu	1	20	14.4
Jupiter	1	14	19.2
Saturn	1	23	4.8
Mercury	1	17	14.4
Ketu	0	19	14.4
Venus	1	26	0.0
Sun	0	16	9.2
Moon	0	28	0.0
Total	11	6	0.0

I. P. of Rahu.

	M.	D.	H.
Rahu	4	9	14.4
Jupiter	3	25	4.8
Saturn	4	16	19.2
Mercury	4	2	9.6
Ketu	1	20	9.6
Venus	4	24	0.0
Sun	1	13	4.8
Moon	2	12	0.0
Mars	1	20	9.6
Total	28	24	00.

SATURN
19 Years
SUB-PERIODS

	Saturn	Mercury	Ketu	Venus	Sun	Moon	Mars	Rahu	Jupiter	Total
Years	3	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	2	19
Months	0	8	1	2	11	7	1	10	0	0
Days	3	9	9	0	12	0	9	6	12	0

Inter-Periods

I. P. of Saturn.

	M.	D.	H.
Saturn	5	21	11.4
Mercury	5	3	10.2
Ketu	2	3	4.2
Venus	6	0	12.0
Sun	1	24	3.6
Moon	3	0	6.0
Mars	2	3	4.2
Rahu	5	12	10.8
Jupiter	4	24	9.6
Total	36	3	0.0

I. P. of Mercury.

	M.	D.	H.
Mercury	4	17	6.6
Ketu	1	26	12.6
Venus	5	11	12.0
Sun	1	18	10.8
Moon	2	20	18.0
Mars	1	26	12.6
Rahu	4	25	8.4
Jupiter	4	9	4.8
Saturn	5	3	10.2
Total	32	9	0.0

I. P. of Ketu.

	M.	D.	H.
Ketu	0	23	6.6
Venus	2	6	12.0
Sun	0	19	22.8
Moon	1	3	6.0
Mars	0	23	6.6
Rahu	1	29	20.6
Jupiter	1	23	4.8
Saturn	2	3	4.2
Mercury	1	26	12.6
Total	13	9	0.0

I. P. of Venus.

	M.	D.	H.
Venus	6	10	0.0
Sun	1	27	0.0
Moon	3	5	0.0
Mars	2	6	12.0
Rahu	5	21	0.0
Jupiter	5	2	0.0
Saturn	6	0	12.0
Mercury	4	11	12.0
Ketu	2	6	12.0
Total	38	0	0.0

I. P. of Sun.

	M.	D.	H.
Sun	0	17	2.4
Moon	0	28	12.0
Mars	0	19	22.8
Rahu	1	21	7.2
Jupiter	1	15	14.4
Saturn	1	24	3.6
Mercury	1	18	10.8
Ketu	0	19	22.8
Venus	1	27	0.0
Total	11	12	0.0

I. P. of Moon

	M.	D.	H.
Moon	1	17	12.0
Mars	1	3	6.0
Rahu	2	25	12.0
Jupiter	2	16	0.0
Saturn	3	0	6.0
Mercury	2	20	18.0
Ketu	1	3	6.0
Venus	3	5	0.0
Sun	0	28	12.0
Total	19	0	0.0

I. P. of Mars.

	M.	D.	H.
Mars	0	23	6.6
Rahu	1	29	20.6
Jupiter	1	23	4.8
Saturn	2	3	4.2
Mercury	1	26	12.6
Ketu	0	23	6.6
Venus	2	6	12.0
Sun	0	9	22.8
Moon	1	3	6.0
Total	13	9	0.0

I. P. of Rahu.

	M.	D.	H.
Rahu	5	3	21.6
Jupiter	4	16	19.2
Saturn	5	12	10.8
Mercury	4	25	8.4
Ketu	1	29	20.4
Venus	5	21	0.0
Sun	1	21	7.2
Moon	2	25	12.0
Mars	1	29	20.4
Total	34	6	0.0

I. P. of Jupiter.

	M.	D.	H.
Jupiter	4	1	14.4
Saturn	4	24	9.6
Mercury	4	9	4.8
Ketu	1	23	4.8
Venus	5	2	0.0
Sun	1	15	14.4
Moon	2	16	0.0
Mars	1	23	4.8
Rahu	4	16	19.2
Total	30	12	0.0

MERCURY
17 Years
SUB-PERIODS

	Mercury	Ketu	Venus	Sun	Moon	Mars	Rahu	Jupiter	Saturn	Total.
Years	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	17
Months	4	11	10	10	5	11	6	3	8	0
Days	27	27	0	6	0	27	18	6	9	0

Inter-Periods

I. P. of Mercury.

	M.	D.	H.
Mercury	4	2	19.8
Ketu	1	20	13.8
Venus	4	24	12.0
Sun	1	13	8.4
Moon	2	12	6.9
Mars	1	20	13.8
Rahu	4	10	1.2
Jupiter	3	25	14.4
Saturn	4	17	6.6
Total	28	27	0.0

I. P. of Ketu.

	M.	D.	H.
Ketu	0	20	19.8
Venus	1	29	12.0
Sun	0	17	20.4
Moon	0	29	18.0
Mars	0	20	19.8
Rahu	1	23	13.2
Jupiter	1	17	14.4
Saturn	1	26	12.6
Mercury	1	20	13.8
Total	11	27	0.0

I. P. of Venus.

	M.	D.	H.
Venus	5	20	0.0
Sun	1	21	0.0
Moon	2	25	0.0
Mars	1	29	12.0
Rahu	5	3	0.0
Jupiter	4	16	0.0
Saturn	5	11	12.0
Mercury	4	23	12.0
Ketu	1	29	12.0
Total	34	0	0.0

I. P. of Sun.

	M.	D.	H.
Sun	0	15	7.2
Moon	0	25	12.0
Mars	0	17	20.4
Rahu	1	15	21.6
Jupiter	1	10	19.2
Saturn	1	18	10.8
Mercury	1	13	8.4
Ketu	0	17	20.4
Venus	1	21	0.0
Total	10	6	0.0

I. P. of Moon.

	M.	D.	H.
Moon	1	12	12
Mars	0	29	18
Rahu	2	16	12
Jupiter	2	8	0
Saturn	2	20	18
Mercury	2	12	6
Ketu	0	29	18
Venus	2	25	0
Sun	0	25	12
Total	17	0	0

I. P. of Mars.

	M.	D.	H.
Mars	0	20	19.8
Rahu	1	23	13.2
Jupiter	1	17	14.4
Saturn	1	26	12.6
Mercury	1	20	13.8
Ketu	0	20	19.8
Venus	1	29	12.0
Sun	0	17	20.4
Moon	0	29	18.0
Total	11	27	0.0

I. P. of Rahu.

	M.	D.	H.
Rahu	4	17	16.8
Jupiter	4	2	9.6
Saturn	4	25	8.4
Mercury	4	10	1.2
Ketu	1	23	13.2
Venus	5	3	0.0
Sun	1	15	21.6
Moon	2	16	12.0
Mars	1	23	13.2
Total	30	18	0.0

I. P. of Jupiter.

	M.	D.	H.
Jupiter	3	18	19.2
Saturn	4	9	4.8
Mercury	3	25	14.4
Ketu	1	17	14.4
Venus	4	16	0.0
Sun	1	10	10.2
Moon	2	8	0.0
Mars	1	17	14.4
Rahu	4	2	9.6
Total	27	6	0.0

I. P. of Saturn.

	M.	D.	H.
Saturn	5	3	10.2
Mercury	4	17	6.6
Ketu	1	26	12.6
Venus	5	11	12.0
Sun	1	18	10.8
Moon	2	20	18.0
Mars	1	26	12.6
Rahu	4	25	8.4
Jupiter	4	9	4.8
Total	32	9	0.0

KETU
7 Years
SUB-PERIODS

	Ketu	Venus	Sun	Moon	Mars	Rahu	Jupiter	Saturn	Mercury	Total.
Years	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7
Months	4	2	4	7	4	0	11	1	11	0
Days	27	0	6	0	27	18	6	0	27	0

Inter-Periods

I. P. of Ketu.

	M.	D.	H.
Ketu	0	8	13.8
Venus	0	24	12.0
Sun	0	7	8.4
Moon	0	12	6.0
Mars	0	8	13.8
Rahu	0	22	1.2
Jupiter	0	19	14.4
Saturn	0	23	6.6
Mercury	0	20	19.8
Total	4	27	0.0

I. P. of Venus.

	M.	D.	H.
Venus	2	10	0
Sun	0	21	0
Moon	1	5	0
Mars	0	24	12
Rahu	2	3	0
Jupiter	1	26	0
Saturn	2	6	12
Mercury	1	29	12
Ketu	1	24	12
Total	14	0	0

I. P. of Sun.

	M.	D.	H.
Sun	0	6	7.2
Moon	0	10	12.0
Mars	0	7	8.4
Rahu	0	18	21.6
Jupiter	0	16	19.2
Saturn	0	19	22.8
Mercury	0	17	20.4
Ketu	0	7	8.4
Venus	0	21	0.0
Total	4	6	0.0

I. P. of Moon.

	M.	D.	H.
Moon	0	17	12.0
Mars	0	12	6.0
Rahu	1	1	12.0
Jupiter	0	28	0.0
Saturn	1	3	6.0
Mercury	0	29	18.8
Ketu	0	12	6.0
Venus	1	5	0.0
Sun	0	10	12.0
Total	7	0	0.0

I. P. of Mars.

	M.	D.	H.
Mars	0	8	13.8
Rahu	0	22	1.2
Jupiter	0	19	14.4
Saturn	0	23	6.6
Mercury	0	20	19.8
Ketu	0	8	13.8
Venus	0	24	12.0
Sun	0	7	8.4
Moon	0	12	6.0
Total	4	27	0.0

I. P. of Rahu.

	M.	D.	H.
Rahu	1	26	16.8
Jupiter	1	20	9.6
Saturn	1	29	20.4
Mercury	1	23	13.2
Ketu	0	22	1.2
Venus	2	3	0.0
Sun	0	18	21.6
Moon	1	1	12.0
Mars	0	22	1.2
Total	12	18	0.0

I. P. of Jupiter.

	M.	D.	H.
Jupiter	1	14	19.2
Saturn	1	23	4.8
Mercury	1	17	14.4
Ketu	0	19	14.4
Venus	1	26	0.0
Sun	0	16	19.2
Moon	0	28	0.0
Mars	0	19	14.4
Rahu	1	20	9.6
Total	11	6	0.0

I. P. of Saturn.

	M.	D.	H.
Saturn	2	3	4.2
Mercury	1	26	12.6
Ketu	0	23	6.6
Venus	2	6	12.0
Sun	0	19	22.8
Moon	1	3	6.0
Mars	0	23	6.6
Rahu	1	29	20.4
Jupiter	1	23	4.8
Total	13	9	0.0

I. P. of Mercury.

	M.	D.	H.
Mercury	1	20	13.8
Ketu	0	20	19.8
Venus	1	29	12.0
Sun	0	17	20.4
Moon	0	29	18.0
Mars	0	20	19.8
Rahu	1	23	13.2
Jupiter	1	17	14.4
Saturn	1	26	12.6
Total	11	27	0.0

VENUS
20 Years
SUB-PERIODS

	Venus	Sun	Moon	Mars	Rahu	Jupiter	Saturn	Mercury	Ketu	Total.
Years	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	20
Months	4	0	8	2	0	8	2	10	2	0
Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Inter-Periods

I. P. of Venus.

	M.	D.	H.
Venus	6	20	0
Sun	2	0	0
Moon	3	10	0
Mars	2	10	0
Rahu	6	0	0
Jupiter	5	10	0
Saturn	6	10	0
Mercury	5	20	0
Ketu	2	10	0
Total	40	0	0

I. P. of Sun.

	M.	D.	H.
Sun	0	18	3
Moon	1	0	0
Mars	0	21	0
Rahu	1	24	0
Jupiter	1	18	0
Saturn	1	27	0
Mercury	1	21	0
Ketu	0	21	0
Venus	2	0	0
Total	12	0	0

I. P. of Moon.

	M.	D.	H.
Moon	1	20	0
Mars	1	5	0
Rahu	3	0	0
Jupiter	2	20	0
Saturn	3	5	0
Mercury	2	25	0
Ketu	1	5	0
Venus	3	10	0
Sun	1	0	0
Total	20	0	0

I. P. of Mars.

	M.	D.	H.
Mars	0	24	12
Rahu	2	3	0
Jupiter	1	26	0
Saturn	2	6	12
Mercury	1	29	12
Ketu	0	24	12
Venus	2	10	0
Sun	0	21	0
Moon	1	5	0
Total	14	0	0

I. P. of Rahu.

	M.	D.	H.
Rahu	5	12	0
Jupiter	4	24	0
Saturn	5	21	0
Mercury	5	3	0
Ketu	2	3	0
Venus	6	0	0
Sun	1	24	0
Moon	3	0	0
Mars	2	3	0
Total	36	0	0

I P. of Jupiter

	M.	D.	H.
Jupiter	4	8	0
Saturn	5	2	0
Mercury	4	16	0
Ketu	1	26	0
Venus	5	10	0
Sun	1	18	0
Moon	2	20	0
Mars	1	26	0
Rahu	4	24	0
Total	32	0	0

I. P. of Saturn.

	M.	D.	H.
Saturn	6	0	12
Mercury	5	11	12
Ketu	2	6	12
Venus	6	10	0
Sun	1	27	0
Moon	3	5	0
Mars	2	6	12
Rahu	5	21	0
Jupiter	5	2	0
Total	38	0	0

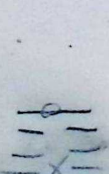
I. P. of Mercury.

	M.	D.	H.
Mercury	4	24	12
Ketu	1	29	12
Venus	5	20	0
Sun	1	21	0
Moon	2	25	0
Mars	1	29	12
Rahu	5	3	0
Jupiter	4	16	0
Saturn	1	11	12
Total	34	0	0

I. P. of Ketu.

	M.	D.	H.
Ketu	0	24	12
Venus	2	10	0
Sun	0	21	0
Moon	1	5	0
Mars	0	24	12
Rahu	2	3	0
Jupiter	1	26	0
Saturn	2	6	12
Mercury	1	29	12
Total	14	0	0

ब्यो. स्व श्री जयेन्द्र बम मल्ल
ज्यूको सङ्कलनमा रहेका
पुस्तकहरु सार्वजनिक प्रयोगका
लागि प्रदान गरिएको छ।
श्रीमती मेदिनी मल्ल



Dargyal Tsering

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